INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 194– BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIMLA FINDING WAY OUT OF R. T. C. DEADLOCK

Pt. MALAVIYA LIVES IN HOPE

Says Gandhiji Doesn't Insist On Arbitration Board Demand

WILL "IMPARTIAL OFFICIAL INQUIRY" EASE SITUATION ?

SIMLA, August 17.

The Gandhi deadlock is under active consideration of the Government of India. Political circles in Simla regard that solution is yet possible.

There was another meeting of the members of the Executive Council to-day and it is stated that correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Government of India is proceeding.

ENQUIRY BY HIGH COURT JUDGE.

Advices from Bombay indicate that the alternative proposed, namely an enquiry by a High Court Judge may appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and as well as to Government.

Sir James Crerar left Simla this evening to meet the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal at Calcutta, where the political situation in Bengal will incidentally be reviewed.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the course of an interview to pressmen on the subject of the Congress decision said:—

"I am certainly hopeful. I believe that the last letter which Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy before leaving Bombay added to the assurance already conveyed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and which I have also strongly supported in my telegram to the Viceroy have left no room for doubt that Mahatma Gandhi does not insist upon a Board of Arbitration, though he was perfectly justified o vthe circumstances of the case in asking for it, and he will be quite satisfied if he got such an open and impartial enquiry by a high Government official who has confidence of both Government and the public as would secure to him the justice he has been asking for.

STILL LIVING IN HOPE.

I expect that H. E. the Viceroy and his advisers will reverse their decision in the light of these facts. I also expect that now that the full facts of the situation have become known to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State and British Cabinet, they would be satisfied that it is only a fair enquiry that the Mahatma is pressing for and should be agreed to. I cannot persuade myself to believe that where differences between Government and Congress have been reduced to such a small, though important, issue, and where the justice of the demands is so clear, the Premier and his colleagues would allow the earnest and arduous labours of the last many months to be defeated, the whole object of which was to secure the representation of the Congress at the Round Table Conference and ensure an atmosphere of calm and peace in India, to enable the deliberations of the Conference to be carried on under the most favourable conditions.

NO REVIVAL OF STRUGGLE

No reasonable person can tolerate the idea, when it can be avoided that India should be exposed to the serious consequences of a revival of the Civil Disobedience movement. Public opinion neither in England nor in India nor that of the rest of the civilised world will encore the British Government, if it should fail to bring about an adjustment on such a momentous matter, but it is my firm faith that it will not fail."

Pandit Malaviya returns to Benares to-morrow. He appears to be optmistic that they will still sail for England.—A.P.

"Arbitration Implied In Settlement"

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI LETS OUT A SECRET

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

In the course of an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Rajagopalachari was quite outspoken.

Q:—Having read the correspondence have you anything to say?

A.:—The injustices perpetrated towards peasants that suffered during the campaign and the breach of express and implied promises have been fairly successfully weighed by smart special pleading, beautiful language of the correspondence on the part of the Government, but I have no doubt Gandhiji will soon put the issues clearly before the public that any one may see the justice of his contention. The tragedy of it is that believing that coercive processes had been suspended definitely, Gandhiji acted as tax-gatherer for Government. This word was a coercive process in itself and the peasants submitted to it, little knowing that regular Government coercion was in store for them all over again. I have no doubt Gandhiji would have brushed aside every objection and gone if there had been no rireach of faith.

Q.:—Who is to blame in this matter?

A.:—But for the possible charge of egotism I should say I was mostly. **I and fellow members of the Working Committee should not have allowed Gandhiji to trust Government, as he did during the peace negotiations, and we should have insisted on a clause in the Settlement for reference to Arbitration of all matters of dispute arising out of the enforcement of the Settlement. Such a claim might have been resisted by the Civil Service, but Lord Irwin would have had agreed to it. More difficult points had been conceded, and this natural rider in any agreement could not have been refused.**

Q.:—What is the legal position where an important agreement or Treaty has been entered into without any specific provision for enforcement?

A:—**Under the circumstances a Board of Arbitration is an implied condition, and should have been granted as soon as asked for. I know how confident Gandhiji was that this would be agreed to.**

MORE MUSLIM SUPPORT TO MAHATMA

No Decision Of R. T. C Binding Without Gandhiji Being Party To It

JINNAM HALL HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

The Nationalist Muslims passed the following resolution in their Working Committee held yesterday:—

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Cawnpore Nationalist Muslim Party is of opinion that any settlement arrived at the Round Table Conference will not be effective without Mahatma Gandhi having been a party to it and therefore appeals to the Nationalist Members of the Conference to refrain from attending it.

This meeting condemns the acts of hooliganism practised against Nationalist Muslims in Bombay and sympathises with Mr. Abdul Jalil, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. C. Chagla and others who suffered for their honest convictions."

Mystery of Missing Congress Volunteer

SENSATION IN TINNEVELLY

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

(From Our Correspondent).

A report comes from Tinnevelly of the mysterious disappearence of a Congress volunteer for 3 days. Last Wednesday he was seen hawking Khaddar 'sarees' and was since missing. After fruitless inquiries and search the Congress secretary filed a complaint to the police suspecting foul play and a rumour spread that the dead body was buried in he Roman Catholic Cemetery in Palamcottah. The Police with a Sub-Magistrate proceeded to the spot where a lead body was found.

The place was surrounded by thousands of people but the dead body could not be identified as that of the Congress volunteer. Great sensation prevails over the mystery of the missing volunteer and the dead body was taken to the headquarter hospital for further examination.

SAVAGE SENTENCES FOR RED SHIRTS

30 & 36 Months For Leaders

TRUCE ON THE FRONTIER !

PESHAWAR, Aug. 17.

The Distric Magistrate, Peshawar, delivered judgment to-day in the case against Red Shirts which arose out of disturbances at Akbarpura village on August 11.

He sentenced Abdul Gafur, leader of Khali Red Shirts and Ashaq Hussain, leader of Mohamand Red Shirts to 2-1/2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 225 and 143, Muqariab Khan to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 224, 324 and 384 and Murad and three others to six months' imprisonment each under each of Sections 224, 342 and 284, the sentences to run concurrently. The sixth accused was acquitted.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was started again to-day at Hoti (Mardan).—A. P.

Lahore Judge Falls Unconscious In Court

INCIDENT DURING CONSPIRACY CASE

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

While presiding at the hearing of the Governor shooting conspiracy case this afternoon Mr. Gordon Walker, Sessions Judge, suddenly sprong with cry of pain from the chair and fell down unconscious. A doctor was summered and Mr. Walker was removed to the bungalow in an unconscious state. —A.P.

Accused Abandon Hunger Strike

LAHORE, August 17.

There were no accused present in the Court of the Special Tribunal this morning when the conspiracy case started. Defence counsel after waiting for a short time, went to the jail where the accused were confined. They had conversations with the accused and removed misunderstanding between them and the jail authorities.

Counsel prevailed upon the accused to abandon their hunger-strike. Thus all of them including Sukhdevraj and Bhagram have started taking food.

The Conspiracy case and the supplementary conspiracy case

GRAVE WARNING TO BRITISH GOVT.

"Fiercer Battle Ahead In Event Of Breakdown Of Truce."

ALLAHABAD SUPPORTS WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

At a public meeting held to-night with Pandit Sunderlal in the chair a resolution, moved by Pandit Keshodev Malaviya, was passed welcoming the decision of the Working Committee and appreciating the causes that led Mr. Gandhi to cancel his visit to London.

The meeting assured the president of the Congress that the residents of Allahabad would at the command of the Congress, be at once ready for the national struggle, and conveyed a warning to the British Government that the hold of the Congress upon the people had developed to such an extent that in the event of the breakdown of the Truce the battle that would ensue would be fiercer and more extensive.

LEADERS RETURN "HOME."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Govind Malaviya, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Mr. V. N. Tewary and U. P. members of the Working Committee returned from Bombay last night.—A. P.

SIND THREATENED WITH FAMINE

Prof. Malkani's Impressions

HYDERABAD, Aug. 17.

Distressing reports are reaching here regarding threatened food and foder scarcity in the desert district of Thar comprising Nagarparkar, Mitti and Diplo Talukas, owing to the failure of the monsoon. Professor Malkani of the Peoples' Flood Relief Committee after touring the affected areas says that the distress is likely to be acute, coming as it does for the third year in succession and after severe attack of rinderpest among cattle. —A. P.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 17.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops was restarted to-day in Hoti (Mardan).—A. P.

"ECONOMY BIG FIVE" HURRY TO LONDON

—:o:—

Frantic Efforts To Balance British Budget

PARLIAMENT TO BE SUMMONED

LONDON, August 17.

The Cabinet "Economy Big Five" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. William Graham reassembled in London to-day from four corners of the Kingdom for the meeting at 4 p.m. to consider ways and means in connection with the problem of balancing the budget.

There is considerable activity in political circles in anticipation of the expected decision of the Government to summon Parliament after meeting of the whole Cabinet fixed for next Wednesday in order to pass a legislation embodying the Government's proposals.—euter.

CASE AGAINST MR. ROY POSTPONED

Trying Magistrate Ill

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

Owing to the illness of the trying Magistrate, Mr. Shaukat Ali, who has been specially deputed for passing orders in the case against Mr. M. N. Roy, the case, which was to have commenced in the jail to-day, was postponed till 31st August.

Defence Counsel, however, had cetain points elucidated from the prosecution with regard to the actual complaint.

Mr. I. B. Sen, counsel from Calcutta, has been briefed for Mr. Roy and Mr. Asaf Ali, Barat-Law (Delhi) is expected to come here on Wednesday. Mr. Sen was to-day supported by three local counsel including Mr. Iqbalkrishna Kapoor and Mr. Sriratan Shukla. The prosecution was in the hands of Rai Bahadur R. Durgaprasad assisted by Mr. Khairat Nabi.

Mr. Sen wanted to know from the prosecution whether complaint in this case was in any way ferent from the complaint in the 1924 Cawnpore Conspiracy case. The Public Prosecutor replied that there was nothing beyond the original complaint in the 1924 case, but he did not want to be understood that there would be no other complaint at all. All that he wanted to say was that there was none beyond that so far.

No application for bail on behalf of the accused has yet been put in.

Syed Zakirali who is also assisting the defence and Maulana Hasrat Mohani had interviews with Mr. Roy.—A. P.

Gogates Session Trial To Commence On 31st. August

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Sessions trial of Gogate, alleged assailant of teh Bombay Governor, will commence, it is understood, before Mr. N. J. Wadia on 31st August.—A. P.

JATS AND MUSLIMS CLASH

AMRITSAR, August 17.

Two factions of Mahomedans and Jats who had come to watch the proceedings in a criminal case relating to the abduction of a woman came into collision with each other this morning, when they held up all traffic on the Court Road in front of the Honorary Magistrate's Courts and weilded their lathis freely, inflicting serious injuries on nearly half a dozon men belonging to both parties.

The police reached the spot soon and removed the injured to the Civil Hospital and effectel a number of arrests. Further investigation is in progress.—A. P.

Shareholders Stage A Walk-out At Imperial Bank Meeting

"IS IT AN ASYLUM FOR UNEMPLOYED FOREIGNERS ?"

SHORT DIVIDENDS AND LONG SPEECHES

Large Gratuities And Big Pensions To Highly Paid Officers

There were unusually angry scenes at the Imperial Bank meeting on Monday, which ultimately culminated in the walk-out of a large number of shareholders under protest.

The attitude of the management in refusing to take notice of the representation made by the Shareholders' Association was much resented by the meeting. The shareholders were also dissatisfied with the smallness of the dividend, coupled with the unsatisfactory way in which they alleged the Bank was managed.

OPPOSED TO NATIONAL INTERESTS.

Strong criticism was levelled by a number of shareholders who characterised the policy as extravagant and opposed to Indian national interests. The policy of Indianisation was considered to be too slow and halting and half-hearted.

BLOATED SALARIES TO FOREIGNERS.

It was extorted by the shareholders from the President that almost all the high offices were monopolised by foreigners, that large sums were paid to Sir Norcott Warren and Sir Sydney Sitwell amounting to Rs. 3,25,000, and monies for pensions were being rimitted to Great Britain at the rate of 2sh. a rupee.

SHAREHOLDERS STAGE A WALK-OUT.

The proceedings lasted nearly five hours and as it grew late (it was nearly 9 p.m.) the shareholders who wanted more information moved an adjournment. On a show of hands the motion was carried, but Sir Purshottamdas asked for a poll, and it was granted by the President, though the shareholders angrily protested at the alleged unconstitutional way in which it was demanded.

The protestant shareholders refused to participate in the poll and walked angrily out of the hall.

The annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd. was held on Monday evening, Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding.

PRINCIPAL DAVAR POINTS OUT OBJECTIONABLE METHODS.

Sir Purshottam Thakordas proposed Mr. Bunbury to the chair upon which Principal Davar said that although they did not want to insist on their rights to elect their own chairman they wanted to bring it to the notice of the Board that a novel method of issuing tickets to the shareholders before admission to the meeting was adopted by the management and as a result many shareholders has yet to get admission.

Mr. Shroff characterised the method as extraordinary and humiliating to the shareholders to which they were never subjected at any company meeting in Bombay.

Mr. Bunbury agreed to wait for a few minutes till all the shareholders got entrance. But after five minutes he called upon Mr. Macdonald to read the notice of the meeting. As all the shareholders had not secured entrance angry shouts of "No, No" greeted the Secretary the moment he rose to read the notice. After 10 minutes another attempt was made, but with the same result and the shareholders insisted that the remaining shareholders should be allowed to enter immediately without being subjected to any inconvenience. Consequently the President had to allow them.

The President then read out his speech, which was a very long one and occupied considerable time.

BLAMING THE FOREFATHERS.

In the course of his speech he said:

I think it will assist in getting the picture in true perspective if I remind you of one or two facts which are sometimes apt to be lost sight by the shareholders.

The first fact to remember is that the Imperial Bank is the result of an amalgamation by mutual agreement between the shareholders of the three old Presidency Banks sanctified as it were by simultaneous agreements with Government as to the new Constitution to be given to it by the Legislature once the shareholders agreed to merge their separate properties into one. It has got to be understood that some of our difficulties on which I shall touch later, arose from the acts of our forefathers, the Old Presidency Banks before the Amalgamation under circumstances differing considerably from those obtaining after the arrival of the Imperial Bank.

The second point to keep before you is that the Imperial Bank differs from other Joint Stock Banks in that its working is regulated by a special Act of the Legislature and Bye-Laws framed thereunder, and an Agreement with the Government of India. The Act, Bye-laws and Agreement impose certain definite obligations and restrictions in the matter of the Bank's business.

15 LAKHS LESS PROFIT.

The nett profit for the year is 90.70 lacs as compared with 1.06.58 lacs for 1929-1930 and 1,05.09 lacs for 1928-29, which latter was the previous lowest figure for profit since the Bank's inception. The profit for the year is thus 15.88 lacs less than that for 1929-1930. The steep decline in commodity prices both raw and manufactured is accountable for a reduction in our trading turnover profit, and in addition we have had to provide for the heavy depreciation which has taken place in our holdings of Government securities at both half years.

ABNORMALLY HIGH CHARGES.

The charges total 1,73.37 lacs as against 1,75.15 lacs in 1929-1930 and 1,71.33 lacs in 1928-1529, or a decrease of 1.78 lacs as compared with the previous year. There is I know a feeling in certain quarters that our charges are abnormally high, and comparisons have been made between us and other Banks in support of this contention.

Before discussing figures I would like to mention certain facts of history which are pertinent to this question. The Bank started life in 1921 with 64 Branches, Sub-Agencies and Pay Offices and was under agreement with Government to open 100 new Branches within the first five years of its exisence—an arbitrary figure based on no nice calculation as to whether there were 100 centres capable of maintaining a Branch. This obligation is unparalleled in Banking history but was perhaps the best way open to Government at the time to ensure the spread of Banking facilities throughout India and Burma at the quickest possible rate.

(Continued on Page 7)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rule Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of RATUAJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 1

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience, and salary expected to—DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3406

Situations Wanted

WANTED—A reliable JOB, minimum salary acceptable Rs. 60/-. Can deposit Rs. 500/- cash. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5649

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

V. J. M.S COTTON FORECAST—We request our new and old clients if they want to recoupe their losses please visit us. As our last records are open to see in Our Office, opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P 5669

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Trade Announcement.

ALL SORTS MANGO, LICHI GRAFTS 4 years' old, fruiting next year Rs. 25 dozen. Advance essential. Expenses extra, Catalogue free. Director, HORTICULTURAL Farm No. 8, DARBHANGA.
F R 5610A

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

Teusday, 18th August, 1931.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 158-191; 222-448; 472-1121; 1183-1387 and 1427-1490 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1-157; 192-221; 449-471; 1122-1182; 1388-1426; 1491-1501 and all the Lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building (First Floor) at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library (Ground Floor) at 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th August, 1931.
3420

THE WESTERN INDIA SPG. AND MFG., CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
3443

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 17th August, 1931.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM ALL THOSE WHO MAY BE CONCERNED that I, the undersigned, MOHANLAL M. MEHTA, lately carrying on in Partnership with V. Swaminath Iyer, the business of editing and Publishing a daily Evening Newspaper in English called the "National Express," under the style of "National Express Co." has separated from the said firm, from 3-8-1931. The said business is taken over from that date, by the said V. S. Iyer on his own responsibility. The undersigned shall not be responsible in any way for any dealings by anybody with the said firm, after the said date.
MOHANLAL M. MEHTA.
15-8-31.
R5670

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores and Stationary for the calender year 1932 will be received by the STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-30 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1931, after which date no tender will be accepted.

2. Tender form along with the schedules can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3/- for Stores, and Re. 1/- for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money, of Rs. 200/- for Stores, and Rs. 100/- for Stationery tender must accompany each tender, otherwise it will not be accepted. Earnest money by way of transfer from any other account will not be accepted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for consumable Stores", or "Tender for Stationary" as the case may be.

Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi D/ 16th August, 1931.
3438

Public Notices

NOTICE

7. SALE OF VALUABLE TANNING EXTRACT FACTORY.

The judgment debtor's leasehold and other interest in the following will be sold in Public Auction in Asansol Sub-Judge's Court in Money Ex-case no. 280/8 of 1930 on 7-9-31 at 12 Noon.

All that piece and parcel of land, containing by estimation 3 acres, 2 roods, situate at Puranadwip in Mouza Bansra P.S. and Sub-Registry Raneegunj Chowki Asansol District, Burdwan commonly known as 'Rang Kuti'.

All that piece and parcel of land, situate at Purandwip aforesaid and containing all area of 1 bigha 18 cottahs.

All that messuage tenement and bungalow together with land thereunto belonging whereon or on part where the same is erected and built containing by measurement 4 bighas 13 cottahs, 10 chittacks, more or less, situate in Mouza, Bansra aforesaid.

All that piece and parcel of land, comprising respectively 2 bighas, 9 cottahs, 9 chittacks and 2 bighas, 11 cottahs, 4 chittacks and one bigha, 11 cottahs, 11 chittacks, all situate in Mouza Bansra aforesaid.

All that piece and parcel of land in two strips an aggregate area of one bigha, 13 cottahs and thereabout situated in Mouza Bansra, aforesaid.

All that piece and parcel of land also situate in Mouza Bansra, aforesaid, containing an area of 1 bigha, 4 cottahs, 12.75 chittacks.

All that piece and parcel of land, situate in Mouza Bansra, aforesaid, containing an area of 2 bighas, 16 cottahs, 4 chittacks, containing an area of 1 bigha, 10 cottahs.

All that piece and parcel of land together with the bungalow erected thereon known as the Bansra aforesaid lot Chora Thana and Sub-Registry Raniguni, the aforesaid properties together with:—

All buildings and premises described on the land herein before mentioned together with:—

Engine, Boilers, Pump and Machinery of every description and all tools appliances furniture and chattels of every kind, situate and lying and being on the said land building and premises hereinbefore described excluding only, the following Articles and Machineries already situate, lying and being on the side land, belonging to Pranada Syndicate.

1. Pranada Plant, consisting of (1) Disintegrator and incorporator, (2) Shafting Pulleys and Plumen Blocks, (3) Drying Plates, (4) Wax pot, (5) Fire Extinguishers, (5) Grinding Mills, (9) Bitumen, (8) Timber for supporting and flooring drying plates, (9) Lighting Conductor, (11) Scales and Weights, (12) Workers Clothing, (13) Sundry Tools, (14) Padlocks, (15) Sundry fitting and Store (16) Iron Plates for doors.

2. Stocks and sundries of the above Pranada Syndicate Praffin 200 lbs.
5 Lead blocks.
One Chevrolet car No. 25407.
Nitrate of Soda 2 cwts.
Amon Chloride 5-1/2 lbs.

3. Articles and Machineries in Pranada Magazine in the danga land.
Pranada Explosives 200 lbs.
Iron Plates for doors.
Padlock Wood work for Doors and sundries.
Lighting Conductor.
Sundry Stocks.
One 9 K. W. Motor and Engine lying in the power house of the judgment debtors. Excluding also

The personal furnitures and belongings of the employees of the judgment debtors firm in the bungalows aforesaid.

All the lands except plots 'R' and "S", described in plan filed in Court are held under a lease, dated 22-5-24 for 99 years at an yearly rental of Rs. 465/- only.

The property marked 'R' in the plan held under a lease, dated 1-8-17 for term 980 years subject to determination at any time on the determination of coal mining lease of Mouza Bansra.

The plot marked 'S' in the plan and known as Bansra bunglow is also leased for Raniguni Coal Association.

The approximate value of the property Rs. 1,20,000/-

And out of 236 tons that of 113 tons myroballams the property of the judgment debtors about Rs. 10,000/-

Further particulars may be obtained from

SANDERSON & CO.
Solicitors,
26, Dalhousie Square,
CALCUTTA.
3440

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 1428 of 1925.

Re: APPARO GANPAT KAMATH, of Malad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malad, lately a Vulcanizer and Electric battery repairer at Girgaum, Cutch Castle Building, upto 20th September, 1925 and now unemployed:.....
An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th October, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1931
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
Z 3445

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2408 of 1929.

FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at No. 12, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARTAND SAKHARAM PRADHAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.
To,
MARTAND SAKHARAM PRADHAN.
The Defendant abovenamed.

NOTICE UNDER O.XXI, r. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI, r. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 21st day of August 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 15th day of April, 1931, in the above suit.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1931.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 24th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
3427

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of WILLIAM SAMUEL SALVES also known as WILLIAM SALVES and W. SALVES, late of Nagpur Native Christian Inhabitant, a widower, resided at Bannera, Nagpur Division of G. I. P. Railway .....Deceased.
SARAHBAI SALVES, of Bombay Native Christian, Spinster, unemployed, residing at Bellasis Road, without the Fort in Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeeth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 17th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3444

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS,
NANCY CARROLL
IN
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor
SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY,
In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silversmith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Four Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARX BROS.
IN
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing.
Two Hours of Fun Galore.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MADHAVRAO GANPATRAO DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Bachelor, residing at First Akkalkot Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay at the time of his demise and employed as a Clerk .....Deceased.
VASANTRAO GANPATRAO DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the brother of the Deceased abovenamed, residing at 1st Akkalkot Lane, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Alministration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

10th day of August, 1931.
Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3446

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS. DUKE & SONS, FORT (AERATED WATERS MANUFACTURERS).

Under instructions from the Executors of Bai Bachubai, widow of Jamshedji Bhicaji Panthakey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 19th August, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, the above business with the goodwill.

Private offers will be received.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGON MATCH WOOD AND OTHER UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1931 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of G. I. P. Railway the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

One WAGON MATCH WOOD (Kareli to Chatkopar, Invoice No 1 of 1-4-31) also bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat; rice; dall; toor juwari; linseed; husk; turmeric; castorseed; groundnut seed and sweeping grain, cases of wooden rafters, soap, machinery, iron pulley; tea and country shoes, bundles of empty gunny bags tin sheets; bamboos, bamboo chips; and iron bars, empty iron casks, condemned tarpaulins and other various articles, etc.

N.B.—FULL AMOUNT or AT LEAST 50 PER CENT. CASH DEPOSIT at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th September 1931 failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed off for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Zanana Show

(For Ladies Only)
SUNDAY 23rd AUGUST AT 10-30 A.M.
MADANS TALKIE GEM
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE PAID TO GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL FUND IN MEMORY OF LATE MR. RUSTOMJI DOTIWALLA
(OF MADAN THEATRES LD.)
Tickets can be purchased at the Theatre from 17th August 1931
WELLINGTON—TALKIES
(DHOBI TALAO)

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) 19th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at behind Crawford Market, Nearest to Sitaram Building, Opp. "Shool of Art" of teak and black wood Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture made to order, etc.

Property of one European gentleman and others.
VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNLICENSED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th August 1931, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

222 C/s Brandy; locks materials; old clothing; electric goods; cinema film, etc.
MENESSE & CO.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE.

SALE of property, situate at Dhunji Street (Proctor Street), Grant Road, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Wadia Charity Godown No. 16, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

4 full-pressed bales African Cotton, A. R. Quality Country, damaged.
BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st August, 1931, first two days on the premises of the Kirkee Arsenal and the last day on the premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp every day and thereafter it will be continued if required.

The Serviceable and unserviceable Surplus Stores, Metals, Clothings, Machinery, one Grass Press too numerous to mention.

Terms—Purchasers will have to pay 20 per cent deposit for lot more than Rs. 100 and full price below Rs. 100 on acceptance of prices. Purchasers will have to pay the balance and remove the Stores within seven days.

Printed Catalogues will be sent on application.

For further particulars apply to:—
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJI CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
Head Office:—94, Main Street, Poona Camp.
Branch Office:—93, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele Address "Timber", "Non-Ferrous".

Commenced From Saturday
Sensational Stunt Production Of Asians (Indore)
The Dreadful Revenge
with
SHAKUNTALA
and
BENJAMIN
THRILLS OF A WOMAN'S CHIVALRY
DAILY SHOWS: 5, 7. 9 11 P.M.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS EXTRA AT 3 P.M.
VISHNU CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

To-day Nag-Panchami
MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
FAIL NOT TO SEE
MADAN'S
ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING DRAMA OF PATHOS
BHARATI BALAK
With KHAJJANBAI, "Shirin-Farhad" fame and other leading Stars.
Shows 3; 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

ELIXIR NOBILITY
is
(1) A cure for chronic diseases, (2) A princely Elixir of life. (3) A veritable cure for prostration, general weakness, anaemia, melancholia, leanness, emaciation, senility, brain complaints, and nerve complaints, (4) A high-class rejuvenating course of treatment. Book free on request.
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GREAT INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS (B) DACCA, (BENGAL).

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TALE OF ENTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE AND REDUCED INCOME

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA UNDER SEARCHLIGHT.

The following is the full text of the letter addressed by the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank of India. An informal meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday last to voice their protest against certain aspects of the administration of the Bank.

"I am directed by my Committee to submit this representation to you for your consideration and to request the favour of an early reply before the next Annual General Meeting as my Committee would desire this representation to be treated as urgent.

My Committee has reason to believe that your Board cannot be unaware of the feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing amongst share-holders for some etime past with the management of the Bank as is evidenced by the correspondence between several shareholders and the Bank as also by criticisms made both by various witnesses before the Banking Committees and in the Press. It is also in response to the requests made by numerous shareholders that my Committee has after careful consideration decided to take up the question with your Board with a view to explore all possible avenues of co-operation between the shareholders and the management for the purpose of strengthening the Bank's position and enhancing its prestige eand credit in the eyes of its shareholders in particular and of the Indian public in general. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to state that my Committee has been entirely actuated, both in its criticisms of the present management and its suggestions for reform, by the single desire to establish and reaffirm the inseparable indentity of interests between the management and the shareholders of the Bank.

My Committee has made a study of the Imperial Bank of India Act, its Bye-laws and the Agreement between the Bank and the Secretary of State for India, as also the half-yearly balance-sheets and statements of income and expenditure with the relevant reports and Chairmen's speeches since the inception of the Bank. That the Imperial Bank occupies a unique position in respect of the various privileges it enjoys and the restrictions and disabilities imposed upon it has been not only recognised but has been constantly kept in view in the study of the various issues arising out of the management of the Bank. My Committee must point out that the most glaring defect, from the shareholders' standpoint, in the Imperial Bank Act has been found in its failure to provide for that modicum of information regarding the working of the Bank which would enable the shareholders intelligently to follow the progress of the Bank from year to year. The form in which the balance-sheet and the statement of income and expenditure are presented every year is, in my Committee's opinion, calculated to conceal rather than to reflect the actual state of affairs in the Bank. My Committee, however, refuses oo believe that this was the intention of the Legislature responsible for passing the Imperial Bank Act. Even making due allowance for the fact that the Imperial Bank acts as Government bankers, it cannot be gainsaid that the Bank is essentially a shareholders' Bank and as such it should present its accounts in a more amplified form analogous to the practice followed by other Joint-stock Banks. My Committee, therefore, requests your Board urgently to consider the desirability of modifying the Bye-Laws which prescribe the present form of accounts. You will find various suggestion made in this behalf in the latter part of this representation.

UNSATISFACTORY INCOME.

My Committee is convinced that the income showed in half-yearly statements—unless this disclosed income varies considerably from the actual income—has been meagre and unsatisfactory, privileged as the Bank is in respect of use of interest-free deposits of Government and public bodies, Indian States, banks and trust accounts in addition to the capital of Rs. 5.62 crores and Reserves of Rs. 3.45 crores—now augumented to Rs. 5.40 crores—with which it started business. Government deposits, it appears, have varied between Rs. 5 and 32 crores, whilst other deposits have been fairly steadily maintained at over Rs. 70 crores. My Committee fully realises that a bank of the character of the Impeiral Bank is naturally expected to maintain a much larger percentage of cash to its liabilities than may be deemed necessary in respect of other ordinary Joint-stock banks. But, on the other hand, the bulk, if not practically the whole, of the deposits are interest-free in the case of the Imperial Bank. A comparative study of the weekly cash ratios in recent years also demonstrates that the cash percentages maintained by the Imperial Bank reflect the employment by the Bank of its funds in remunerative investments to an extent not very far removed from the commercial banks. The uninterrupted issues of short-dated Treasury Bills also appear rceently to have provided a very convenient and paying employment for the Bank's funds which otherwise might have remained idle. My Committee, however, feels handicapped in assessing the Bank's earning capacity with the figures given at the end of every half-year. You are, therefore, requested to supply information on the folowing heads:

(1) Average of public deposits during each half-year.

(2) Average of other deposits.

(3) Total amount of deposits on which interest was paid and the average rate of interest paid.

(4) Averages of weekly cash percentages.

My Committee would be glad if you will amplify the other heads of income which have not been separately stated in the Profit and Loss Account.

My Committee should also like to be enlightened as to whether income shown at the end of every half-year is arrived at after providing fully for all bad and doubtful debts and after adding or deducting profit or loss on Bank's investmests in securities. My Committee would appreciate information in respect of:—

(a) amount of provision every every half-year on investments.

(b) amount of profit or loss half-year on investments.

My Committee would also like to know if there was any occasion since the inception of the Bank to add to or deduct from the Bank's half-yearly income appreciation or depreciation on the Permanent Investments of the Bank and particulars of such appreciation or depreciation taken, if any. For obvious reasons, the above information is essential in order to arrive at the figure of banking profit as distinguished from the total income disclosed each half-year.

At any rate, the income shown every year is barely three per cent. of the total funds at the disposal of the management, viz., paid-up capital, Reserve Fund, Public Deposits and other deposits. This unsatisfactory position reflected in the Bank's income is aggravated by the fact that the Bank's expenditure is about 63 per cent. of the income as shown by the Bank's accounts for the year ending 31st December 1930.

HOW EXPENSES PILED UP.

The figures of income and expenditure given below unmistakably show how expenditure has either continued to mount up or to remain stationary at the high-levels reached when income has not been found to show a corresponding increase.

In lakhs of rupees.

Year ending 31st Dec.	Income.	Establishment.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
1921	222	67	34	101
1922	242	84	42	126
1923	268	94	49	143
1924	288	106	55	161
1925	280	117	55	172
1926	282	124	48	172
1927	280	123	47	170
1928	280	123	46	169
1929	279	127	46	173
1930	276	130	45	175

My Committee appreciate the burden imposed upon the Bank under clause 4 of its agreement with the Secretary of State to open 100 new branches within five years of the Bank's inauguration. It is also prepared to concede that a number of these branches, as stated in the speeches of various Chairmen at annual meetings, may be an unrelieved burden with no compensating advantage to the Bank as a whole. In order, however, to appraise precisely the relative weight of this charge, my Committee will be grateful if information is supplied as to the proportion of each head of expenditure chargeable to (1) Head Offices in (a) Bombay, (b) Calcutta and (c) Madras and (2) Branches and Sub-agencies.

"STAGGERING" INCREASE.

Taking, however, the whole amount of expenditure incurred every year, my Committee cannot but describe it as staggering, forming as it does about 63 per cent. of the gross income and that too, in spite of the fact that the prices have unprecedentedly fallen. Even disregarding the fall in prices, the scale of expenditure adopted by the Bank must for all times be considered as extravagant and unjustified by the earnings shown by the management. To take for instance, Establishment. My Committee is not sure whether this item includes anything beyond the salaries paid to the Bank's staff and would like to be informed if leave salaries, housing and other allowances, bonus, etc., are also included under this head; also the actual amounts for each half year in respect of (a) Salaries; and (b) Allowance, etc. The growth of establishment charges has been nothing short of alarming as may be seen below:—

Year ending 31st Dec.	In lakhs of rupees. Establishment.
1921	... 67
1922	... 84
1923	... 94
1924	... 106
1925	... 117
1926	... 124
1927	... 123
1928	... 123
1929	... 127
1930	... 130

It is not possible to say what portion of this expenditure is incurred at the Bank's branches, as the Profit and Loss Account only gives a lump item for the whole staff, whether at Head Offices or at branches. Nevertheless it is significant that even after 1925 by whch year the Bank had fulfilled its obligation of opening 100 new branches, the establishment charges have continued to soar higher, registering a new record of Rs. 130 lakhs for 1930.

With the information at the disposal of my Committee the reasons for this unrestrained growth are to be found in:—

(1) top-heavy establishment;
(2) recruitment of European servants;
(3) over-generous scale of salaries and allowances;
(4) failure to pursue an energetic and sincere policy of Indianising the officer ranks.

SUPERFLUOUS STAFF.

My Committee would like to elaborate these reasons. (1) There has been a general complaint that the staff employed by the Bank is unnecessarily large and that if a proper inquiry is instituted into the day-to-day working of the organisation it may be found that with the elimination of red-tapeism in various departments the staff can be reduced by at least 10 per cent. My Committee, moreover, cannot but point out that the establishment at Head Offices, particularly in the higher ranks, requires to be radically overhauled. In every department there are several highly-paid officers who work under the supervision and control of Deputy Secretary and Secretary and Treasurer. Over and above these, there are two Managing Committees of Local Boards to watch the day-to-day business of the Bank. With due deference to your Board, my Committee submits that in the light of past experience the management should be reorganised with a view to avoid the inevitable duplication of services inherent in the present arrangements. My Committee makes bold to suggest that if Secretaries and Treasurers are given wider powers at the Head Offices with the branches under their control in their respectivve provinces, it will be found possible to dispense with the services of one Managing Governor. The Managing Governor should be made responsible only for supervising the general working of the Bank and for advising the Central Board in shaping a common policy for the Bank.

(2) My Committee is definitely of opinion that the scale of salaries and allowances paid to higher staff is unduly generous and admits of a drastic cut. Recruitment of European servants in large numbers has proved not only expensive but unnecessary in view of the large number of suitable persons available in India who can be employed on more economical terms. It is certainly indefensible to import Europeans under 25 years of age with no more than clerical experience on a starting salary of Rs. 500, plus 15 per cent housing allowance, and to assure them annual promotion till they automatically reach a salary of Rs. 1,200. Even assuming that in earlier years, some European officers were indispensable, the results shown by tohe management have been so uninspiring that the 'raison d'etre' for continued European recruitment has now disappeared. Again, if the management were really serious and sincere in their promises for training Indians, it is but natural to expect that by now the Bank must have at its disposal an adequate number of suitable persons to take charge of responsible positions in the Bank.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

My Committee would, therefore, suggest that both in view of the unduly generous scale of remuneration hitherto adopted and also because of the heavy fall in the general price-level, salaries and allowances should be cut as under:—

(a) 5 per cent on all salaries between Rs. 100 and 200 per mensem.
(b) 10 per cent on all salaries between Rs. 200 and 500 per mensem.
(c) 15 per cent on all salaries between Rs. 500 and 1,000 per mensem.
(d) 20 per cent on all salaries between Rs. 1,000 and 2,000 per mensem.
(e) 25 per cent on all salaries exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

My Committee would also urge your Board not to renew, unless absolutely necessary, any service agreements expiring henceforth and also to avail themselves, where possible, of existing arrangements under which agreements may be terminated by three to six months' notice.

To give adequate effect to our proposals for retrenchment a more energetic policy of Indianisation ought to be pursued with a definite view to work down the scale of remuneration hitherto paid to European servants.

My Committee would appreciate informtion on the separate items constituting the head "Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc." and as to whether the amount included as rent is only for actual payments made for rented premises or includes assessed rentals of Bank's own property, and if so, kindly state separately the amounts for each. The item "Miscellaneous Expense" also needs to be amplified.

SOME QUESTIONS.

It appears that from 1921 till last year something over Rs. 136 lakhs was set aside for Depreciation and Repairs to Bank property. Will you kindly state the amount (a) invested by the Bank in land and buildings; and the amount (b) set aside each year separately for (i) Depreciation and (ii) Repairs? My Committee would also appreciate information as to how the total amount of Depreciation has been allocated amongst different items constituting the "Dead Stock" such as Buildings, Furniture, etc. etc.

It is very significant that though the Bank set aside from 1921 to 1930 about Rs. 69 lakhs for Pension Funds, only Rs. 158 lakhs have been added out of available profits to the Reserve Fund. My Committee understands that a separate trust has been created for Pension Funds and the Bank makes contributions every half year both for its own servants and for subsidizing the Pension Funds of the old Presidency Banks. My Committee desires to know the Bank's legal and contractual obligations in this matter as they feel that in the matter of making contributions to these Funds absolute discretionary rights are vested in the Central Board both in respect of the amounts and period and that it would be highly improper and detrimental to be tied down for all time in such a matter regardless of all future eventualities. An explanation of the basis on which these contributions are made and information as to the extent to which the Bank has hitherto subsidized the Presidency Banks Pension Funds would also be very much appreciated by my Committee.

STATIONERY.

A sum of more than Rs. 5 lakhs is spent every year on this item. This is an item of expenditure where greater vigilance and stricter economy and control in distribution are bound to result in saving thousands of rupees. The system of issuing cheque and pass books involving unnecessary correspondence also requires to be modified both in the light of public complaints and because of the resultant saving if the practice followed by other banks is adopted.

My Committee would also request your Board to explore the possibilities of closing some of the unremunerative branches in consultation with the Government of India. If your Board will care to take my Committee into confidence regarding the precise burden of such branches, my Committee would assure you that with the organised support of the shareholders our co-operative efforts may very likely succeed in obtaining this much-needed relief from the Government. My Committee will be glad to depute its representatives for an interview should you desire to discuss any of the matters contained herein.

SHAHEE SUDHA

By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4. R. KAVYA-TIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Practical Experiments And Tariff Protection

A meeting of the Committee of the Deccan Merchants' Association with representatives of the cottage industries and a few invited guests, was lately held in the Association Hall with Mr. Narayanrao Desai Topiwalla in the chair, in connection with the visit of Mr. P.B. Advani, the Director of industries.

In his introductory address the President gave a full survey of the activities of the Department of Industries with suggestions for further improvement. In appreciating the work of the Department under Mr. P.B. Advani, he said, that the small annual reports of the Department contained valuable information about the industrial condition of the Presidency. But, he regretted that the work of the department was restricted to a small sphere for insufficiency of funds when the needs of the Presidency were numerous and varied. But, he assured Mr. Advani on behalf of the Association, of the necessary support if he proposed to increase the scope of the Department's work. He further said that the economy axe was quite misplaced in respect of industries inasmuch as they badly wanted State aid for their unrestricted progress and the industrialization of the country was the burning problem of the hour.

In concluding he suggested that an employment bureau school be opened by the Department of Industries and a full list of those who had secured technical education at home and abroad should be kept giving sympathetic guidance for those desirous of employment.

Mr. Advani then addressed the meeting. In speaking, he said that in spite of the slender financial resources of his Department, its work in the last year had materially and considerably increased and analysed the work under four heads:—

(1) Organised industries, meaning, the industries included under the Factory Act; (2) Cottage industries or small industries carried on isolated by artisans in their homes; (3) Technical and Industrial Education; and (4) Miscellaneous work or such work as cannot be classified under any of the above heads.

FACTORIES AIDED.

In speaking of organised industries he said that the Department aimed at helping the manufacturers in effecting improvement in the quality as well as in quantity of the output by practical demonstrations conducted under the direct guidance of the Department men and by helping factory-owners in removing the various difficulties in their way by Government action, besides working out new industrial schemes and supplying them to such people as are desirous of starting new factories.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

Referring to the condition of the gold thread industry in certain parts of India, he stated that this indigenous industry had been suffering heavily on account of huge imports of foreign gold thread.

However the Department devised a simple machine to yield better and more produce at less cost and made free demonstrations of its working before the indigenous manufacturers of gold thread. Taking a rough estimate of the average saving of cost if that machine were used, the Department calculated that a lakh and a-quarter of Rs. per year in gold would be saved,—an amount more than the total annual expenditure of the Industrial Department itself.

Likewise animal tallow used in the textile mills engaged the attention of the Department. Experiments were made with oil-seeds and vegetable tallow was prepared and found satisfactory. results So also import of China clay is replaced by the discovery of crude rocks of China clay in some parts of the country.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

The Department made out a case for increasing the import duties on gold thread and prepared the gold thread makers for a representation to be made to the Board on their behalf. The Board found the case worthy of support and recommended an import duty of 50 per cent. on real as well as imitation gold thread. Besides, he remarked that experiments were now being made to open new centres of imitation gold thread manufacture under cover of the high protective tariff. Expressing hope of their success. He next dwelt on the efforts made to give all possible Government help to save the indigenous match manufacturers from unfair foreign competition.

He added, that detailed schemes of small scale industries are prepared by the Department to be supplied free of cost to all those who could intend to start small factories and he was ready to give all possible help by way of consultation and advice to all those desirous of putting the scheme to effect.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Continuing he said that the facilities for technical training were too inadequate to meet the increasing needs of the country. Really speaking there should have been an avalanche of technically trained men turned out of schools every year. But the Department of Industries had not yet been able to do more than award three annual scholarships for technical research and two for industrial chemistry. In reply to the proposal of the President regarding an employment bureau to help technically trained men Mr. Advani remarked that some work of such sort was being done by the Department. But, it would not be possible to open a full-fledged employment bureau on account of the shortage of funds required.

The attention of the Direitor was drawn by a member to the difficulties of small artisans in finding a market for their produce, proposing that his Department would take steps to notify from time to time the requirements of the Government and other customers. Mr. Advani stated that he approved of the idea and promised to give effect to it according as funds would permit. He said, he had himself in view the organisation of a central selling bureau at which various articles would be permanently exhibited and arrangements made to satisfy orders of goods. At present the Government did buy Swadeshi goods as far as possible.

His attention was further drawn to the protection of other industries to which he said that if all those engaged in each particular industry combined together and made representation, adequate steps would be taken to safeguard their interests.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needle-work. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER

TALK WITH SPIRITS

And communicate with your deceased relatives and friends. Also the astrayed persons or things or a treasure subject of a sealed envelope, and the articles of a lock-up box etc., can be ascertained with this new invention Media DE SPIRITSE, America. Simple to act, limited stock. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3 only postage extra.

AMERICAN OCCULT HOUSE, P. O. Box 149, LAHORE.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND

Appeal For Funds

This Home was started on 1st April 1917, to supply a longfelt need for housing the Blind boys, who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers, and for securing remunerative work for them so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support. During the year 1930 there were 36 inmates taking advantage of this Home.

From 30th January 1927, the Home has been located in 3rd Kumbharwada Lane (North Brook Street) into the premises handed over to the Blind Relief Association by the Administrator General of Bombay in accordance with the will of the late Seth Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji. This Home is, therefore, now known as "The Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind."

The Home is run by the Blind Relief Association which was formerly defraying the expenses of the Home. These expenses are now, however, met from the funds in the hands of the Administrator General under the terms of the said will, and from collections made, from time to time from the charitable public.

At present there are no indoor amusements for the Blind except one Talko-Phone so generously gifted by Master Rustum S. Nazir with half-a-dozen plates. The blind boys will be deeply grateful if some generous donors were to supply the Home with some more plates or hand-harmoniums for practice in music for our blind boys.

BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION.

The present Home, which was purchased by the Administrator General for Rs. 29,000 and repaired at the further cost of about Rs. 15,000 out of about Rs. 80,000 left by the late Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji, is situated in a crowded locality like Northbrook Street, near Null Bazar and it is therefore entirely unsuitable for the purpose of an Industrial Home for the Blind. It is, therefore, desirable that the Home should be removed to a new building, with compound, built in a good locality, according to the needs of the Home.

We, therefore, appeal to the charitable and philanthrophic public of Bombay, and outside, to supply this want and contribute generously to the building fund for the said new Home for the Blind. Until we get such a new building it is not possible to make extensions as the present two floors of this building, occupied by our Home, conveniently accommodate only twenty-four beds. Dr. M. P. Pavri, and Mr. D. F. Cama, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League who were invited to give advice on the physical Culture of the inmates, have stated in their remarks that the space was quite insufficient and unsuitable for Physical Culture and that a compound or a garden was necessary for giving physical exercises in the open air.

Field Factory & Workshop.

U. P. T. U. C—President Speaks—Whitley Report and Indian Labour—Serious omissions—T. U. Cross-Currents—The "Impossibles"—Plea for Unity—Hours of work on Sea—Wanted World Code—Russia at Cross-Roads—Sabotage—Counter-Revolutionary Group—The alter-natives—Wage Cut—Quack Cure—International Socialism as Remedy

U. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

President's Call For Closing Up Of Ranks

The following is a summary of the Presidential Address of Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President-elect of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress, which met at Lucknow, on the 15th instant:

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, after thanking the delegates for the great honour they had done him by electing him the President of the Conference, first dwelt at length on the various grievances of the Railway workers regarding racial discrimination, insecurity of services, long working hours in certain departments, lack of provisions for sickness and old-age benefits, insufficiency of leave with pay and the present policy of retrenchment.

TEXTILE WORKERS' PLIGHT

Referring to the conditions of workers in the textile industry, he said that the wages in the textile industry were generally too meagre even to ensure a tolerable standard of living and that it was high time when the minimum wage convention was introduced in India. He then enumerated various other difficulties to which workmen were put due to arbitrary fines, reduction in wages, bribery due to the existing system of recruitment through jobbers, indebtedness and finally unemployment. The speaker felt that conditions of workers not covered under the Factories Act were far worse as there were no bindings on employers to provide for health and safety of workers inside the workshops and they were made to work arbitrarily on the sweet will of the employers.

THE WHITLEY REPORT.

Expressing his views on the findings and recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri made the following observations:—

"Before commenting on the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, I desire to make it perfectly clear that I have not got the least doubt in my mind that the Commission has made every sincere effort to understand the problems of the working class in this country. Some of their suggestions, specially those pertaining to stamping out bribery, spread of education, check to undue fines, forfeiture of wages and conditions of work inside factories are really useful. All the same I must say that the Commission has not gone deep in several important problems affecting the well-being of workmen. For instance, its suggestion of reducing hours of work by an hour per day makes no appreciable improvement on the present law. Many civilised countries have introduced 8 hours' day following the convention of the International Labour Conference. Similar legislation in India is a greater necessity due to the climatic conditions of the country, where sustained labour for a very long period cannot but affect the health and physique of the underfed millions.

NO CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

"Further on the Whitley Commission has realized the extent of unemployment among industrial workers but it has failed to suggest any tangible remedial measures to root it out One main cause of unemployment that has occurred to the commission is the flow of the village people to cities in search of employment, which tendency, in the opinion of the Commission ought to be checked. But the question is, how to check that tendency at a time when it has well nigh become impossible for cultivators of land, specially in the United Provinces to meet both ends meet after paying rents on the existing scale.

THE PEASANTRY.

Situated as the peasants are at present, the only course for an honourable man tilling the soil, who has grown tired of the tyrannies of the selfish taluqdar class is either to commit suicide or to migrate to towns in quest of jobs. The idea of unemployment insurance appears impracticable to the Commission in the existing circumstances. One fails to understand how unemployment insurance is an impracticability in India when an attempt in this direction has successfully been made in other countries.

"The Whitley Commission has also discussed the desirability of introducing minimum wage legislation in certain industries, but the process that it has laid down is so lengthy that no good is likely to come out to workers in the near future.

"It is strange to find no recommendations in the Report regarding sickness and old age insurance—so very vital to the well-being of the industrial workers.

A MAIN OMISSION.

"One chapter in the Report is devoted to Trade Union Organisation. Causes of lack of organisation have been discussed in detail. While generally agreeing with the Commission regarding causes that it has dealt with, I desire to point out one main cause that they have omitted in their report—insecurity of service. The worker shirks from taking part in the labour movement mainly due to the fact that they are always in the danger of being dismissed by the employers on some pretence or another in case the employers come to know that any worker is actively interested in the Union. It is, therefore, necessary both in the interests of workers and also of the labour movement that security of service be assurred to workers and rules such as those existing for Government employees be applicable to workers in private firms also.

LABOUR IN GOVERNMENT.

The recommendations of the Commission regarding rights of labour in the future constitution are inadequate and unsatisfactory. A limited number of seats in councils cannot advance the interests of workers in any way, unless the system of franchise and election is entirely changed so as to ensure that the reins of government shall rest in the hands of the exploited workers and peasants".

THE CONGRESS CHARTER.

Proceeding further, Mr. Shastri congratulated the Indian National Congress for its Declaration of Rights of Workers in the future Swaraj Government, but he felt that this Declaration is incompatible with the recognition of private property. He felt that as long as the class of parasites between the State and the workers thriving on the earnings of the latter existed, no living wage could honestly be assured to workers, for the interests of the Capitalist class lie in appropriating as much of profits as they can and paying to the workers as little as would suffice to make them breathe and fit for being exploited in the interests of their masters. Mr. Shastri advised the Congress if it meant sincere-what it proposed to do to pick up courage and declare in unequivocal terms their determination to abolish the existing invidious capitalist system of society when freedom was attained.

T. U. UNITY.

Dwelling on the Trade Union Unity, he first described the different schools of thought in the Labour Movement in India then said:—

"There is one school that recognises the existence of capitalism as a settled fact and believes in compromise on equitable footing between the capitalists and workers. This school is composed of Mahatma Gandhi and his Ahmedabad labour group on the one hand and Messrs. Joshi and Shiva Rao on the other. There are certain differences regarding the method of work in these groups but their ideal is one and the same.

THEY WHO FACE FACTS

"There is another school of thought that has no faith in the policy of compromise and cooperation between the workers and the employers. It advocates the policy of class struggle. But it does not desire to work with eyes shut up. Always keeping in view the ideal of a society in which all power will be transferred to the exploited masses, it does not ignore the realities. Leaders of this group feel that the Proletarian Revolution is impossible unless the working class is thoroughly organised and possessed strength enough to lead the battle single-handed without anything outside help either from Geneva or Russia. With this end in view, they recognise the importance of unity in the Indian Labour Movement. To this school belonged on the one hand a number of persons associated with the Indian National Congress, such as Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose and on the other Mr. Ruikar and his group.

"DESHPANDE GROUP."

"There is the third school led by Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive. This group desires to fight ahead without any regard to realities. Leaders of this group feel that there can be no unity or cooperation in any form with reformists and those having "bourgeois mentality," as they call it. Further they feel that revolution is an accomplished fact even without any internal organisation.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

"This latter group has mainly been responsible for delaying unity in trade union workers. Even in future there is no likelihood of this group joining any unrty programme. As for the other two groups the main point of contention are the question of affiliation to Amsterdam International and representation at Geneva Labour Conference. In my humble opinion these are questions that do not in any way affect the Indian workers and they can be easily settled to the satisfaction of all. I feel it is the moment when theoretical differences should cease to exist and united efforts should be made to create a strong working class organisation in the country. The need for unity is all the more great due to the impending All-India Railway strike the success of which demands concerted action on the part of all the workers in the trade union movement. I appeal to all—even to Comrade Deshpande and his friends—to realize the gravity of the situation and work shoulder to shoulder if they really mean any good to the working class."

WORKER'S RELIGION.

Referring to the communal differences in the country the speaker warned the workers not to be affected by the poisonous atmosphere prevailing in the country due to communal riots for the best interest of the working class can only be served by ignoring these communal differences and remaining united. "There is a greater religion for workers—greater, higher, nobler than communalism," said the speaker. "And that is the religion of bread—in other words struggle for existence, the struggle for freedom from the existing tyrannical society wherein the workers are mercilessly exploited by the capitalist class under the protection of the foreign domination. The struggle of the workers recognizes no difference of religion, creed, colour, race, or country. The basis of struggle is above all that. The proletarian movement is an international movement of the exploited masses all the world over."

WORLD CODE ON HOURS AT SEA

British Government Wants Further Inquiry

Before any international action is taken, the various maritime nations should inquire into the extent of overwork and the need for and possibility of fixing maximum hours.

This suggestion is made by the British Government in reply to a questionnaire circulated by the International Labour Office on the proposed international convention on seamen's hours of work.

"The Government," says the reply, "is in sympathy with proposals for the regulation of hours of work on board ship as a means of preventing excessive hours of labour.

"It is, however, bound to recognise that the special conditions of the shipping industry are such that the problem of regulation of hours of work on board ship, or the regulation of the general conditions of sea employment, presents special difficulty."

That fact, it is held, is against the chances of much progress being made in that connection at present.

This reply, and that of the Governments of 20 other maritime countries, will come before a technical committee on October 21 at Geneva.

A special maritime conference in 1929 favoured an international convention. The questionnaire was issued to provide the basis for a draft convention, which another martime conference next year will consider.—"Daily Herald."

AT THE CROSS ROADS

Socialism Or Counter-Revolution!

(BY V. MOLOTOV.)

The successes of the soviet state in developing industry and improving the position of the working classes have been made possible by a determined effort to overcome tremendous difficulties, particularly to overcome the most bitter resistance on the part of our class enemies I need only refer to the numerous facts of counter-revolutionary sabotage on the part of former owners and bourgeois experts engaged in our industry. There is scarcely a single branch of antional economy in which during the last two years counter-revolutionary organisations of saboteurs were not discovered. These organisations were brought to light both in heavy and in light industry, in transport and agriculture in the banks and the co-operatives. The network of sabotage was most widespread in industry. Here counter-revolutionary experts, supported by erstwhile emigrants and foreign capital, undermined our constructive work. There have even been individual cases of sabotage by workers, amongst whom elements alien to the proletariat had penetrated. Sabotage increased particularly during the last three or four years, special attention being paid to the war industries.

SABOTAGE TACTICS.

The organisations of sabotage varied their tactics according to the special features of the different stages of development of our economy. From 1918 onwards they went through three stages. In the first their object was to preserve the property of the former owners and delay the development of soviet industry. In the second, when the new economic policy began, the wreckers conceived illusions about the economic degeneration of the proletarian state, and set themselves the task of undermining the process of restoring industry and of extending the granting of concessions, expecting in this way to hasten the downfall of bolshevism. When we had grappled successfully with the problems involved in the restoration of industry, and set about the total reconstruction of our national economy, they saw the futility of their efforts and began the direct preparation of intervention. In this they received constant support from the Russian and foreign organisations of former property owners abroad. We have numerous and extremely detailed evidence of all this from the saboteurs themselves and from the counter-revolutionary organisations crushed by G. P. U.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY GROUP.

Unquestionably the destructive organisations in industry represented one of the most dangerous forms of struggle on the part of our class enemies. They inflicted many severe blows on our industry. Nevertheless, the agents of the former owners and bourgeois governments suffered defeat, as the tremendous successes of socialist industry can testify.

Naturally, we cannot expect that the ideologists of counter-revolutions and active participants in sabotge should abjure their own cause. The workers' dictatorship takes decisively repressive steps against them. But this counter-revolutionary group plays the part of a tiny minority even amongst the old experts. Up to the most recent date the most prominent part in the Union Academy of Science at Leningrad and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at Kiev was played by anti-soviet elements. In spit of this we cannot consider these counter-revolutionaries to be representative of the main body of the old intellectuals. At all events they did not succeed and could not succeed in rallying round themselves any considerable proportion of the intellectuals.

NO ROOM FOR NEUTRALITY.

At the same time we must recognise that the work of sifting out the intellectuals, particularly amongst the engineers and technicians, continues to be extremely unsatisfactory. Our trade unions have not been able to cope with the task. Yet this task must be classed amongst our most important obligations. When historic events, such as the turning of the middle peasant towards socialism and the liquidation of the kulaks as a class, are taking place there is no room for neutrality in politics. The whole mass of the old intellectuals, and the technical personnel in particular, must realise this. 1930 is the last date for choosing the road. Either with the proletariat and the peasant masses to socialism or with the saboteurs to counter-revolution—this is the question that faces the old cadres of intellectuals.

CHOICE OF THE PATH.

We must help them to choose their path, we must intensify our work of re-educating the main body of these cadres and help them to pass from neutrality to conscious support of the policy of the proletariat. We must give support to that frame of mind amongst the experts which facilitatese the coming together of the intellectuals with the working class, and ensure their more active participation in the building of socialism. The policy of drawing into greater activity elements from amongst old experts which are politically akin to the proletariat is particularly important just now. While systematically exposing the sabotage and bringing out its counter-revolutionary class significance, it is essential to redouble our attention to, and care for, the main body of engineering and technical personnel. We can already perceive a definite break in its attitude towards socialist construction. Evidence of this is a number of mass demonstrations of experts in Moscow and Leningrad, which have taken place around the watchwords of fighting sabotage and active participation in the building of socialism. Other evidence is the growing number of cases of exceptional loyalty to their work, and what must be frankly called labour heroism of some of the engineers and technicians in our undertakings. Lastly, amongst the advanced section of the soviet intellectuals, there has considerably increased the movement to join the C.P.S.U.

COAL QUOTA WORKING WELL

First Quarter's Million-Ton Margin

"On the whole the coal quota system has proceeded satisfactorily," says a White Paper by Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines.

Describing the first quarter's working of the scheme (January-March, 1931) the report says:—

"Apart from the difficulties that were bound to occur in the early stages of legislation of a novel character, no major difficulties were encountered.

"There was every sign that the majority of coalowners were making an attempt to work the Act in the best possible manner.

"The allocation for the quarter was fixed at 10 per cent. below the output for the corresponding quarter of 1930, when demand was abnormally high.

"Taking Great Britain as a whole, output was about 4,000,000 tons less than the allocation, although if South Wales be omitted on account of the dispute there in January, output was about 1,000,000 tons below the allocation.

"While a shortage did exist during March and early in April in certain classes of coal from the Midlands, there were ample supplies from other districts that made good any deficiency."

Northumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Warwick, Cannock Chase and the Midland Amalgamated areas exceeded their allocations, and the report says they are liable to penalties varying from about £75 in the case of Lancashire and Cheshire to nearly £3,500 for Northumberland.

In Scotland output fell short of the permitted output by about 210,000 tons, probably due to lack of export trade through Polish competition.

The total number of men employed in the industry decreased during the quarter by 12,600, mainly through trade depression and not through restriction of output under the Act.

Following inquiry into complaints that the standard tonnages of a group of Barnsley pits were insufficient, they were substantially increased. "Daily Herald."

WAGE CUT'S The QUACK CURE.

(BY G. D. H. COLE)

As prices go down, wages, buy more—for those who continue to get the same amount in wages. Lower prices are therefore apt to look good from the consumers' point of view; and they are undoubtedly of great benefit to some people.

For example all the owners of War Debt or of any sort of securities bearing a fixed money rate of interest have benefited by the big fall in prices during the past two years.

So have salary-earners, from Civil servants to business managers, and from Cabinet Ministers to clerks. And so have those wage-earners who have managed to keep their jobs and avoid having their wages reduced.

Finally, so have the unemployed, in that the fixed unemployment insurance benefit will now buy more than it would two years ago; and the same applies to Old Age Pensioners and all persons in receipt of fixed incomes.

There are thus a great many people in whom a falling price level seems to be an advantage But there are many others whom it hits hard.

REAL BURDEN

If prices fall faster than costs of production, business men and shareholders are apt to find their profits lessen or disappear. They then meet the situation by producing less, with the result that workers are discharged in large numbers to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

They also began demanding lower wages, in order to get back at the expense of the wage-earners the profits they have lost.

At the same time, the real burden of the War Debt and of all fixed State charges becomes heavier, with the result that taxes go up while the national income is falling because of unemployment and decreased production.

In addition, those who have savings become less ready to invest them in industry for fear of losses; and unemployment is thus still further increased.

On balance, there can be no doubt that a fall in prices, unless it is off set by at least an equal fall in costs of production, does far more harm than good.

SHORT SIGHTED

For consumers to argue that it is good, because it makes each shilling buy more is thoroughly short-sighted; for it ignores the effect of lower prices on the number of shillings the consumer is likely to get.

Nor is this the end of the disadvantages of rapidly falling prices. For prices never fall evenly all round.

During the present slump wholesale prices have come down much more than the cost of living, and the prices of raw foodstuffs and materials much more than those of manufactured goods or than the costs of transport and distribution. These different changes have upset the balance between countries and between trades. They have hit very hard the countries which depend mainly on producing foodstuffs and materials for export, with the result that these countries are able to buy less manufactured goods, and yet more workers in British and German and American industry are thrown out of work.

And they have upset the balance between trades producing for export and for the home market, and trades producing capital and consumers' goods.

Hence still more unemployment concentrated mainly in the heavy and exporting industries.

In face of these difficulties, the popular remedy among employers in all countries is to reduce wages, in order to bring down costs.

NO SUPPORT

Now, the most remarkable thing about the Macmillan Report on Finance and industry is that it gives no support to this quack remedy.

One member—Professor Gregory—does indeed put in a separate chapter of his own in which he appears to regard heavy wage-reductions as a necessary step towards business recovery, but he signs the chapter alone, without the backing of any of the other thirteen members.

And six of these members sign achapter in which they decisively reject wage-reductions as a cure for our present troubles.

Why is this It is quite natural for the employer who finds his profits vanishing to try to get them back by cutting wages; and each employer is apt to argue that he could afford to employ more labour if he could buy it cheaper. But this would be true only if he cut wages, 'and his competitors did not.'

Nothing, however, is more certain than that, if we in Great Britain seriously cut wages, the effect would be to drag down the wage-level of the workers all over the world. There would be a scramble to get trade by cutting prices; but in the end nearly everyone would be worse off than before.

It remains true, however, that if prices continue to fall, it will become impossible, because of international competition, to keep money wages at their present level.

This is not because there is any shortage in the world of the power to produce wealth; it is simply and solely because of the evil effects of unregulated international capitalist competition.

Unemployment is a by-product of the unregulated capitalist system.

The long-run remedy for this situation is international Socialism. But one country, especially if it depends largely on foreign trade, cannot escape the consequences of world capitalism even by the adoption of Socialist measures.

ADVANCED POLICY

It can, however, hope to mitigate them, and the six members—Mr. Bevin, Sir Thomas Allen, of the C.W.S.; Mr. McKenna, of the Midland Bank; Mr. Keynes, Mr. Frater Taylor, and Mr. Tulloch—who have signed the chapter protesting against the policy of wage-reductions, are also prepared to go some way in a Socialist direction in order to ease the difficulty.

Only the two first, indeed, urge nationalisation of the Bank of England, but all six advocate an advanced policy for the stimulation of industry at home in order to combat unemployment and revive domestic prosperity.

Moreover, the main Report itself favours not only an attempt to raise the level of prices by international action, but also an expansion of credit in order to stimulate industry at home."—"Daily Herald."

WAGE-CUTTING IN U. S. ON INCREASE

The boast of orthodox American politicans and the protestation of "Big Business" that in no circumstances will the present depression be used as an excuse to reduce the wages of the American worker appear likely to follow "The New Prosperity" into the land of happy memories.

"Wage-cutting has been considerably more widespread than has generally been realised," says a recent issue of "The Business Week", which adds: "A marked increase in wage-cuts, accelerating the trend since the ture of the year, appears almost inevitable unless a sharp upturn in business or a halt in commodity-price declines intervenes soon."

MILLION WORKERS HIT.

Basing its calculations on statistics supplied to the Department of Labour by 13,000 firms employing 30 percent of the manufacturing workers, the paper estimates that about one million employees in the section of industry have suffered wage reductions averaging ten percent, in the past eighteen months Farm labour wages have dropped 26 per cent, and the pay of many miners, builders and "white-collar" employees are known also to have been reduced appreciably.

EARNING REDUCED.

Over the whole field of industrial labour, the paper estimates, average earnings have been reduced through unemployment, part-time and wage-cuts by approximately 20 percent, while the cost of living has declined only 13 percent. Thus the average American employee appears to have been harder hit relatively than his brother in Britain, where the cost of living has kept pace more closely with the decline of money wages.

Another interesting passage in the article points out that although money wages increased between 1922 and 1929, the cost of living also rose so rapidly that the average worker was receiving little more real income in the peak year of the boom. Now, with earnings down by one-fifth, the present economic position of the mass of the American workers is worse than it has been for ten years.

SOMBRE FACTS IGNORED.

These sombre facts are ignored or minimized by most of the American papers which printed extracts from the above article under small headings on inside pages.

Indeed, the principle of optimistic auto-suggestion, popularly embodied in the slogan "Boost, don't knock!" is carried to such lengths by some as to justify the witticism of a European observer who said: "I looked for the brave American Eagle battling with the demon of depression; but all I saw was the rear end of an ostrich with its head in the sand!"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.

University of Bombay, Senate Meeting, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 20.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Railway Group Football Tournament Final: B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. G. I. P. Ry., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon—sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m.—Prof. N. Vyas' classical music (with D. Parwatker.)

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

The picketaing Sevikas are requested to punctually attend their respective times at the Office.

FLAG SALUTATION AT NAIGAM:—The FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY will be performed at Congress Labour Office at Naigam Road, opp. No. 19 B. P. T. Chawl to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m.

SWADESHI SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Swadeshi Sub-Committee will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.—Members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business to-day (Tuesday) in honour of the demise of Sheth Khataubhai Morarji (of Messrs. Jethabhai Khatau & Co.) Ex-Vice-President, who had rendered valuable services to the Association.

CONSTITUTION SUB-COMMITTEE:—A meeting of the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

S. W. TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 P.M. (S. T.) when Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Education and Care of the Blind in India".

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Arya Vyayam Shala a Kusti Akhada and other physical performances will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m., near King's Circle Garden, Matunga. Prizes will be distributed to the Winners. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 19th instant (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

A meeting of the prohibition Sub-Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 18th instant (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office in Parel.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress has passed a resolution converting the Hindustani Seva Dal into a Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress. The Congress shall not hereafter recognise any volunteer corps as its own, except the volunteer organisation formed according to the rules sanctioned by the Working Committee in this behalf. Under these rules every volunteer joining the Central Organisation shall have to pass an examination to qualify him or her. This examination will be held in the Congress House in Bombay.

A. I. COTTON FORECAST:—The First All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1931-32 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort at approximately 3 P.M. (S. T.) to-morrow (Wednesday.)

GINGERING UP CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY

Important Agenda Before B. P. C. C. Meeting

The lengthy and detailed agenda of the ordinary meeting of the B. P. C. C. to be held on next Friday is important for more than one reason. The decision of the Working Committee not to participate in the Round Table Conference, has materially altered the political situation in the country and Congress organisations have been naturally anxious to watch the next move on the Government side. It is quite obvious that Congress organisations will have to get ready to meet any emergency that might arise at any moment hereafter. The B. P. C. C. is at present engaged in peaceful activities like the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor trade. It is seen from the agenda that the Committee wants to ginger up its peaceful activities so that the workers should be kept in good trim.

Considerable portion of the agenda covers the activities of the various sub-committees of the B. P. C. C. The programme of work drawn up by the Labour and Anti-untouchability sub-committees seems to be ambitious enough. The Publicity and Propaganda Committee has submitted a scheme to re-tart "Congress Bulletin" as an authorized newspaper and the chances seem to be that the "Bulletin" will be in the market within the next few days.

The cinema film of the National Flag is another important item before the meeting. The film has already been taken of the first flag salutation ceremony in India performed by the Congress President at the Congress House a few days back and it has been privately exhibited once or twice. The B. P. C. C., it is understood, has approached the Bombay Board of Film Censors for permission so that the film can be publicly exhibited in all Bombay theatres as a topical film. It is expected that such a permission will not be refused. The monopoly of the film is with the Congress and nobody can exhibit it without its permission.

CENTRAL VOLUNTEER BOARD.

The formation of the Central Congress Volunteer Organisation has been put in the forefront of Congress activities in the near future. This is due to the new scheme which the Working Committee has passed in regard to the volunteer organisation. Before admission volunteers are to be examined in physical and other training by the Board of examiners appointed by the Central Board of Congress Volunteers.

By far the most important item is the political situation and the measures to meet it. The general impression in local Congress circles is that the decision of the Working Committee will encourage workers rather than discourage them. It is understood that several resolutions are tabled on this item and all of them express satisfaction at the Working Committee's decision.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The report appearing on page 10 under the Caption of "Liverpool Market" is not by Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool but by Mr. Navinchand of Indore. It is a forecast of cotton prices.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	7.15
To-day's opening	7.00
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing	6.97
Difference	—18

Broach expectation Rs. 154.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	3.82
To-day's opening	3.82
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's closing	3.75
Difference	—7

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Bombay Records Huge Fall In Foreign Trade

LOW PURCHASING POWER OF MASSES CITED AS CAUSE

World Depression And Boycott Campaign Play Their Part

The report on the Sea-Borne trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind for the official year ending 31st March 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 54 crores or 22 per cent. compared with the previous year, as under:—

IMPORTS.

	1930-31 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.	Difference Rs.
Private Merchandise	56,93,80,23	826531263	— 257151225
Gold	5,78,04,410	39126217	— 1331793
Silver	9,05,86,092	96517312	— 5931220
Currency Notes	7,54,416	649455	+ 104961
Total Imports	74.85.24,965	1012834247	— 264309282

EXPORTS.

Private Foreign Merchandise.			
Re-export	32321172	43210018	— 12888846
Indian Produce	530213,33	697096113	— 166882380
Gold	4905195	49450	+ 4855745
Silver	17536517	12837508	+ 4699009
Total Exports	584978617	755193089	— 170216472
Total Foreign Trade	1333501582	1768027336	— 434525754
Total coasting trade	537565336	622373957	— 84808621
Govt. Transactions	34747278	54424525	— 19677147
Grand Total	1905814296	2444926818	— 539011522

CAUSES OF LOSS.

The year under review opened under inauspicious conditions. The Civil Disobedience campaign was in full swing. The boycott of foreign goods, particularly cloth, and the economic world depression count for the loss in the foreign trade. The total figures of the tonnage handled in Bombay Docks fell by 12 per cent. and export tonnage by 7 per cent.

PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25.71 crores or 31 per cent. and amounted to Rs. 56.94 crores. This is attributable to the boycott movement and reduced purchasing power of the people. Most important decrease is in cotton manufactured goods. Total imports of cotton goods amounted to Rs. 48738205 against Rs. 149351075 in 1929-30. Likewise there is decrease in the imports of metals, ores, cotton twist, yarn and motor cars. The only important article which shows an appreciable increase, is raw cotton which amounted to Rs. 63250443 against Rs. 34112298 in the previous year. The imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 71-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 17.91 crores.

INDIAN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian produce fell by Rs. 17 crores or 24 per cent. to Rs. 53 crores. World depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices are responsible for this heavy decrease which is most marked in the case of raw cotton and seeds.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the share of Japan increased by nearly 1/4 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom fell away by nearly 4-1/2 per cent. owing to reduced shipments, especially cotton piece-goods. Trade with the Continent of Europe increased by over 1/4 per cent. but that with the United States of America declined by nearly 1/4 per cent.

VALUE OF BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay further contracted by Rs. 43 crores or 24 per cent. owing to heavy falling off both in imports and exports. Imports of precious metals declined by 73 lakhs while exports thereof increased by Rs. 96 lakhs. The apparent decline in imports is due to the heavy fall in the price of silver. A noticeable feature is that Gold bullion worth Rs. 49 lakhs was shipped to the United Kingdom for the first time in recent years and even at present Gold is being exported due to a fall in the up-country demand owing to the impoverished condition of the masses.

The gross collections of the Bombay Customs House declined from Rs. 128290831 to Rs. 119033-773.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay again declined by Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 133 crores or 24 per cent. or if treasure be excluded by nearly Rs. 44 crores or 28 per cent. to Rs. 113 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 77 crores or 37 per cent. and that of Karachi by Rs. 14-1/2 crores or 28 per cent. to Rs. 37-1/2 crores.

Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 16-3/4 crores or 24 per cent. at Bombay, by Rs. 45-3/4 crores or 36 per cent., at Calcutta and by Rs. 7 crores or 29 per cent., at Karachi.

COASTING TRADE.

The total value of private coasting trade excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 7.11 crores to Rs. 47.75 crores both imports and exports sharing the decline.

The total value of imported merchandise received a further set-back and fell by Rs. 25.7 crores to Rs. 56.93 crores in the year under review. The decrease is most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., sugar, machinery and mill-work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils. The only article which showed a noticeable increase was raw cotton. Dyeing and tanning substances, boobins, chemicals and boots and shoes also showed increases. The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs. Of the rest, the following items call for comment. The decrease of Rs. 61.39 lakhs under grain, pulse and flour was due entirely to smaller arrivals of wheat, shipments of which from Australia amounted to 66,793 tons valued at Rs. 62.0 lakhs as against 122,418 tons valued at Rs. 1.67 crore in the previous year. Arrivals from Iraq, however, advanced by 14,983 tons in quantity and by Rs. 20.96 lakhs in value.

The considerable fall in imports of foreign coal during the year under report represents reduced shipments from Natal. This may be attributed firstly to the general trade depression, secondly to the boycott of foreign coal and the greater use of Bengal coal as a substitute and thirdly to large stocks carried over from the previous year's importations. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced. The fall in receipts of Indian coal is accounted for mainly by the fact that there was a lesser demand by Indian railways owing to diminished traffic. Prices of coal remained fairly steady throughout the year.

SUPPLIES FROM GERMANY.

Hardware.—This head covers a large variety of miscellaneous articles, such as agricultural implements, other implement and tools, builders' hardware, domestic hardware, enamelled ironware, lamps, safes, stoves, gas mantles, etc. It is typical of the body of articles assessable at the general tariff rate and variations in the relative trade figures are a valuable index of general economic and trade conditions. Imports further decreased by Rs. 56.27 lakhs to Rs. 1.01 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries. Though Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share receded from 41 to 36-1/2 per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kigdom, on the other hand, improved from 29 to 31-1/2 per cent., and that of the United States of America from 10 to 11 per cent. The share of Japan remained unchanged.

FALL IN LIQUOR IMPORTS.

By reason of the general trade depression, unemployment and the boycott movement, all classes of liquors except denatured spirit recorded decreases during the year under report.

Ale, beer and porter.—Despite the prohibition campaign and the educative propaganda carried on by the Congress, imports of bottled beer recorded but a small decrease of 3,791 gallons which testifies to the hold that the beverage has on the middle and lower class people as a substitute for toddy.

MACHINERY.

Machinery and Millwork.—The total value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 1.23 crores to Rs. 3.99 crores, the falling off being shared by almost all important kinds of machinery except railway locomotives. Arrivals of electrical machinery fell away by Rs. 40.3 lakhs and those of oil engines other than locomotives) and textile machinery by Rs. 23.11 lakhs and Rs. 21.25 lakhs respectively, mainly owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom.

Matches.—Owing to the increased production of Indian matches as a result of a rapid growth in the number of match factories, the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 65,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 89,000 in value was recorded during the year under report. Of the total imports amounting to 183,000 gross valued at Rs. 1.40 lakhs, Sweden despatched 191,000 gross valued at Rs. 1.46 lakhs, thus improving her share from 81 to 98 per cent. There were no imports of undipped splints, veneers and empty match boxes.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron and Steel.—In the year under report the iron and steel industry was particularly hit by the acute world depression. In spite of extraordinarily low prices, demand was restricted by financial stringency. The condition of the British steel industry in particular was very unsatisfactory owing to keen Continental competition. The Indian steel industry suffered from a large reduction in the railway programme and in private construction, but on the whole it fared slightly better than the previous year.

THE MOTOR CAR TRADE.

Motor cars and motor cycles.—The motor car trade reached severely and immediately to the combination of economic and political circumstances in the past year and the total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories receded by Rs. 1.45 crore to Rs. 2.04 crores. The imports of motor cars decreased from 8,728 to 5,208 in number and from Rs. 1.75 crore to Rs. 93.05 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America decreased from 6,246 to 2,735 cars and those from the United Kingdom from 1,126 to 754 cars. The average declared value of British cars declined from Rs. 3,108 to Rs. 2,842. Italian and French shipments also declined from 148 and 156 cars to 287 and 124 cars respectively. Receipts from Canada, however, increased from 709 to 1,236 cars.

TEXTILES.

Textiles.—A Cotton Raw:—Imports of foreign cotton rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.41 crores to Rs. 6.32 crores in value. This substantial increase may be attributed firstly to the lower prices of Egyptian and American cotton and secondly to the impetus given by the boycott movement to the Indian mills who imported long-stapled varieties of the above-mentioned cotton for the spinning of yarn of finer counts. Imports from Egypt advanced from 511 tons to 20,730 tons in quantity and from Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 2.11 crores in value and those from the United States of America from 1,689 tons to 9,756 tons in quantity and from Rs. 19.58 lakhs to Rs. 83.15 lakhs in value. Kenya Colony despatched 22,632 tons valued at Rs. 2.87 crores as against 18,972 tons valued at Rs. 2.38 crores in the previous year. Of the 44,000 tons of African cotton, only 95 tons were re-shipped, the balance being apparently consumed by the Indian mills.

PIECE-GOODS

Cotton piece-goods:—The combination of political and economic causes which so greatly affected India's trade in general proved disastrous to the import trade in cotton piece-goods. The British textile industry was particularly affected; on the top of the intensive boycott campaign, the fall in raw cotton prices and the depreciation of silver and keen Japanese competition still further militated against a revival. Imports from Japan were, however, not affected to the same extent as those from the United Kigdom on account of their cheapness. The total imports of foreign piece-goods declined by 65 per cent., in quantity and by 69 per cent., in value as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) fell from Rs. 14.05 crores to Rs. 4.36 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 1.9 crore, greys Rs. 1.29 crore and white Rs. 1.06 crore. The largest decrease was under coloured goods, viz., Rs. 3.88 crores. Greys lost Rs. 3.05 crores and whites Rs. 2.06 crores. Imports of fents declined by Rs. 68.07 lakhs to Rs. 11.74 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom whose despatches fell in value from Rs. 49.95 lakhs to Rs. 8.28 lakhs and from Rs. 28.77 lakhs to Rs. 3.01 lakhs, respectively. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade declined from 57 to 56 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 33 to 34 per cent.

Under greys, the principal item is long-cloth and shirtings, which were almost entirely supplied by Japan. Other important items are dhotis, saries and scarves and jaconets (including madapolams, etc.), the bulk of which were supplied by the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese long-cloth and shirtings declined from Rs. 2.82 crores to Rs. 1 crore and those of sheetings from Rs. 23.99 lakhs to Rs. 4.94 lakhs. The share of Japan in greys improved from 76 to 85 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom dropped from 22 to nearly 14 per cent.

Of the total imports of whites supplies from the United Kingdom constituted 78 per cent., against 89 per cent., in the previous year. The principal varieties are (1) mulls, (2) long-cloth and shirtings (3) dhotis, saris and scarves, and (4) mainsooks the bulk of which came from the United Kingdom.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 1.9 crore, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1.43 crore and Japan for Rs. 27.72 lakhs.

TREATMENT OF MR. RAJAH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you are well aware the public is demanding the immediate release of Mr. H. D. Rajah ever since the Delhi Truce and Mahatma Gandhi having taken up his case it was expected that the Bombay Government would soon order his release but upto now the expectation has not been fulfilled. It is over nine months since he is rotting in the Yeravda Jail in "C" Class and the treatment meted out to him is worse. He is being treated as an ordinary felon inspite of the fact that he is one of the prominent Congress and youth leaders and editor of a widely read monthly magazine. Upto now we have not complained about the treatment meted out to him as we were expecting his release every moment but now since the Government is delaying his release unnecessarily we have to demand from the Government better treatment of Mr. Rajah in jail. We know for certain that Mr. Rajah himself is great beliver in Swaraj through suffering and as such he will never expect any quarters from the Government but is it not the duty of the Government to treat a political prisoner of high status like Mr. Rajah as a special class prisoner?

We understand that the order for his release will soon be issued but in the mean time we hope the Bombay Government will issue immediate instructions to treat Mr. Rajah as special Class prisoner.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. NATU.
R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Aug. 15.

LATE GANAKRATNA A. S. DIWADKAR:—The death took place at the age of 59 of Sjt. Ganakratna Atmaram Shivaram Diwadkar at his residence at Grant Road on Wednesday. He was a well-known astrologer of Bombay. In appreciation of his sound astrological knowledge, the Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar Math confered on him the title of Ganakratna.

SHELLS AND NOT BOMBS"

Police Find In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Aug. 17.

Avasthi's companions are not wanted in connection with any other cases.

It now transpires that only bomb-shells and not live bombs were discovered in the motor car. —A.P.

RIALTO TALKIES

(Lamington Road)

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SHE LOVED ONE MAN—
WAS LOVED BY HIS PAL—
THE SEA GAVE HER TO THEM—
THE SEA GAVE THE ANSWER!

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LATEST SCIENCE KNOWS OF NO OTHER MEANS TO FORTIFY A CHILD AGAINST DISEASE AND DEATH.

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A—B—C & D Vitamins can, nevertheless, be given today to every child much easier than it can be taught ABC!

You simply need give the child a few drops twice or thrice a day of "BABY'S JUVENOL". In a sweeter, more palatable and more concentrated form, the 4 Vitamins of life could never before be given to a child at a cost of about one anna per day!

"JUVENOL" contains other valuable ingredients besides.

And remember, it is made only from wonderful herbs & roots of India,—by Indian Doctors —for Indian children.

Start giving your child today these pricceless drops of Nectar and mark the change in less than a week.

Help to build up a healthy and robust Indian Nation.

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Please reserve accommodation in advance and thus avoid disappointment to your Students. Special prices for 3-30 p.m. show viz. Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/2, As. 9 and As. 4.

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WHEN DOORS SLAM, WINDS SCREAM, OWLS HOOT
"The CAT CREEPS"???
BOMBAY BEWARE!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1931.

THE CONGRESS METHOD

Congressmen and Congress papers have with almost one voice approved of the Working Committee's decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference unless Government, one party to the Delhi Agreement, comes to an understanding with Mahatma Gandhi, the other party, representing the Congress, regarding the due observance of the terms of the Agreement. Several non-Congress nationalist organs also have whole-heartedly approved of that decision. The "Hindustan Times", for instance, is not a Congress organ, but it rightly observes: "The publication of the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Central and Provincial Governments only corroborates the impression that Government left no other course for the Congress to pursue consistent with its self-respect and position in the country." Mr. Walchand Hirchand, too, is not a Congressman, but he not only approves of the Congress decision but adds that "if the Liberal leaders also had stayed behind, the cause of the country would have considerably advanced." But the Liberals, who deserted the Congress before, are not likely to appreciate or follow the Congress lead now. It is something, however, that Dr. Sapru and the neo-Liberal, Mr. Jayakar, have tried to impress upon the Viceroy the reasonableness of Mahatma Gandhi's demand for a board of arbitration.

The Liberal organ, "Leader", has thought fit to adopt an absolutely pro-Government view of the situation and even Government's own phraseology in expressing its view. "No fair-minded, no responsible-minded publicists," it says with regard to the Gandhi-Government correspondence, "can avoid, without intellectual dishonesty at the least, recognising the validity and force of the Government argument". And faithfully echoing Mr. Emerson's argument regarding the appointment of a board of arbitration, the paper proceeds to say: "Government as such has certain obligations to discharge and has to exercise some powers in order to be able to discharge those obligations. This elemental function of Government no Government is entitled to contract itself out of. And we are bound to say that the Government did no wrong in declining to transfer to an outside authority a duty which it is incumbent upon it as Government to discharge on its responsibility." We have no doubt this will be quoted by many Anglo-Indian papers and other supporters of Government though it has nothing more than plausibility to recommend it. We would much like to know from the "Leader" whether it is not open to Government to delegate some of its power to special tribunals or committees to deal with special questions. Is it impossible for Government to appoint a tribunal somewhat like the Bardoli Enquiry Committee of three years ago? Besides, the Government having made an Agreement with the Congress, it is not open to either of the parties to say that its interpretation alone of the terms of Agreement must prevail in case of a dispute. For, if it is open to one party to say that, it is equally open to the other party to argue likewise; in which case conflict is bound to arise, which may lead to repression and Civil disobedience. Does the "Leader" approve of that position or does it suggest that in all cases of dispute with regard to the Agreement the Congress shall always be the party to go to the wall? If the "Leader" does not approve of either course, what alternative is there beside arbitration? The "Leader" will do well to realise that Congress leaders also have certain obligations towards the people who trust and follow them and those leaders cannot surrender such obligations into the hands of alien bureaucrats.

Some non-Congressmen feel that, while Gandhiji's demand for an arbitration board is just, it would have been more expedient if he had waived that demand for the sake of the "much greater thing", the R. T. Conference. As we have suggested before, these well-meaning people, lacking in insight and spirit, are easily deceived by appearances. Merely because there is to be talk of big things like Independence or Dominion Status at the R. T. Conference and on the other hand there is here a question of only a few villagers or picketers, one cannot jump to the conclusion that the former question is necessarily more important than the latter. A ton of talk is not necessarily better than an ounce of action or power. If Gandhiji felt that getting Swaraj was so simple a matter that to get it he had only to go to the Conference and make a few speeches, he would clearly have been on his way to London. But he knows that the Conference as such can at best elicit one more big promise from the Government. But what will be the value of that promise if the much smaller promise, the Delhi Agreement, is not kept by Government and if the Congress has not the power to compel Government to keep its promise? All along the Congress method has been to build up that power within itself and the country, to test it from time to time whenever necessary, and to rely most on that power to win all its rights. It has so long succeeded to the extent of its power, and will continue to do so. It will not be long before the Government will have to come to an understanding with Gandhiji.

ABUSE OF EMERGENCY POWERS

When the Viceroy conferred upon the bureaucracy in Burma wide and extraordinary powers under an Emergency Ordinance to quell the acts of violence committed by a section of the population in the Province, we expressed our apprehension that the bestowal of such powers upon officialdom was likely to be used by it for political purposes. The Burman Press gives accounts of how the Ordinance is used and they confirm our suspicion. The Rangoon police embarked upon four raids since the Ordinance was promulgated, and the object of one at least of these raids can not be said to have been in connection with the efforts the Government of Sir Charles Innes are supposed to make to suppress murders, assaults, dacoity and arson. The house of Mr. U. Saw, a member of the Burma Legislature was raided. The "New Burma" understands that the object of this raid was to pounce upon copies of a pamphlet "addressed to the Secretary of State for India." Mr. U. Saw had published this pamphlet in English. It cannot be held, therefore, that it was to be distributed amongst Burman villagers. It was "nothing but a report to the Secretary of State for India of excesses alleged against the Government forces in the disturbed area and an analysis of the cause and origin of the rebellion from the public view-point." The Viceroy had specifically stated in the preamble to the Ordinance that the powers conferred upon officialdom under it "will not be used to interfere in political activities of a constitutional character." What is there unconstitutional in a non-official member of the Burma Legislature sending a report to the Secretary of State giving the popular view of the causes of the present Burmese unrest? We hope, the matter will be taken up in Parliament, and Mr. Benn asked if he is willing to tolerate such official efforts to prevent non-official information and opinion reaching him.

WOMEN AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

—:o:—

One of the most striking phenomena of the last political struggle was the awakening of women all over India. Nowhere was there such a response to the call of the country as in Bombay, and although it is now nearly half a year since the declaration of truce, women have lost none of their enthusiasm for and devotion to the national cause. It would be a mistake to view this awakening as confined to the political sphere; for after the events of last year social life for women can no longer be what it was before. But what is particularly gratifying is the interest displayed by women in economic questions and the practical form it has taken at several centres. Swadeshi has become their life-breath, and in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and elsewhere we find women actively associated with the running of shops or markets through which Swadeshi is popularized. Even more interesting is the acceptance by a body of well-known Gujarati women workers in Bombay of the principles of the consumers' co-operative movement for the conduct of their cloth and general stores. The consumers' movement was introduced in India ten years ago on a large scale, but apart from a very successful stores in Madras, which was started much earlier, it has not caught on or at any rate succeeded either among industrial workers or among the middle-class population. Much of the success of the co-operative stores in England is due to the active participation by women in their working and management and women through their co-operative guilds and otherwise may be said to be controlling to a very large extent the consumers' movement in Great Britain. The movement in India will succeed only if women share the responsibilities of this new type of consumers' organisation with men and the enthusiasm with which educated middle-class Gujarati women have interested themselves in and patronized their Swadeshi co-operative stores is hence all the more welcome. The stores is hardly a year old, but its first annual report is a record of very satisfactory progress. It has built up good custom; sales amounted to nearly three times the share capital within the short space of four months and a decent profit has been earned, which like wise house-keepers the women members propose to conserve after giving a rebate—on custom. Apart from the value of such institutions in promoting Swadeshi, the gain to the community consists of practical education in economics and the acceptance of a new standard of distributive justice by a growing number of women who will be attracted to the stores.

UNWISE POLICY.

The British Premier frequently asserted during the session of the first Round Table Conference that his object was to gather together representatives of all parties and interests in India in London to promote the "common endeavour", with the assistance of British delegates, of finding out an "adequate solution" of the Indian problem. The one big interest to which he has consistently refused a separate voice is that of the subjects of Indian States. Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee in a statement he issued after the publication of the lists of members of the "reconstituted" Round Table Conference draws attention to this ignoring of the claim of the States' subjects to be separately represented. Some Princes may claim that they possess the confidence of their subjects and can represent them. But the fact is that the Princes as a class are more concerned with the preservation of the rights of their "Order" than with the demand of their subjects for being given a voice in the administration. A Conference which has no direct representation on it of seventy millions of States' subjects can hardly be considered "representative".

Trifles.

"I tried my hardest to go to London."—Gandhiji.

Between you and me and the Government House lamp-post, this is exactly what a deeply harassed officialdom complains of.

* * *

My friend "Simla Circles" who had been unaccountably silent of late, has just sent me a long nice letter. It appears to have been written while my friend was in an expansive mood. It is a document full of deep happy sighs and human touches. I wept for sheer joy.

But I shan't let you see it.

* * *

"At the bar of public opinion he (Gandhiji) stands condemned for not having been able to subordinate the ill advice of his friends to the dictates of his own conscience."—"Civil and Military Gazette."

'Lic' in the 'public' is evidently an inadvertent addition.

* * *

The suggestion lacks confirmation that the members of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, Bengal Branch, have been considering the pros and cons of calling a Conference immediately after the R. T. C. with a view to meeting the situation created by the floods in Bengal and relieving millions of Muslims in distress.

* * *

The London correspondent of a contemporary flippantly informs his readers that "Russia's chief exports at present are timber, explorers, lies and butter; and her recent imports have been Lady Astor and Mr. Bernard Shaw."

I, however, do not regard this as a fit subject for thoughtless jokes. Imagine what would happen to the rest of the world if Russia continued to exchange lies for Astors and Shaws.

* * *

"Evening News" Letter-press:—"The picture on the left shows Mr. Shaukatali and Dr. Ambedkar, two of the delegates who have a good deal in common. . . . . On the right is a picture of the Muslim and Depressed Classes voluntters . . . . ."

They, too, had a very good deal in common.

DEFECTS OF INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM.

—:o:—

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE REFORMS.

(By DEWAN BAHADUR KESHAU PILLAY).

Four months have now passed since the Hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nair promised from his seat in the Legislative Council that the Government would appoint a Jail Committee to enquire and report on the grave defects and the abuses in the prison administration of the Presidency of Madras laid bare by the interpellations and the sveeches of the non-official members during the last year and in the course of the budget debate. And the Government have not yet appointed a committee and announced its personnel.

This has created an apprehension in the public mind and among the members, that the Government might after all burke the enquiry and go to sleep. There is need for a Jail Committee for each province, for conditions differ from province to province, and for an All-India Jail Committee. We should think that a civilised Government like ours with a heart to feel and a head to think will not ignore the persistent and earnest demand made during the year by all the provinces in India for a more humane and civilised prison administration. If public indignation and dissatisfaction had not continued to be vigorously expressed it is because the country is now absorbed in watching with bated breath with tears and smiles the great drama in which protagonists of Inter-National goodwill and peace, nationalism, rank communalism, religious fanaticism, and swash-bucklers are playing such a part.

When the Irwin-Gandhi pact or truce, which Lord Willingdon with his characteristic goodwill and optimism hopes to see confirmed as a permanent peace, was published, people believed that the Government would not loose time to adopt prompt measures to eliminate the elements of needless cruelty in the treatment of Indian prisoners.

Seeing that the Government had not stirred in the matter as expected, the "Bombay Chronicle" of 31st May, 1931, wrote as follows: "Our Indian Jail system requires to be radically changed and that at once. The public have put up with the evil for a long time, and its evils were never before prominently brought up before the public than during the Civil Disobedience Movement. But the bureaucracy will not admit this. Russia can teach our Rulers much better about prison reforms if they will only care to learn, but our rulers are like the Bourbons."

I for one would never despair of better things being done by our rulers even in this "slave country" as the late redoubtable Mohammed Ali pithily put it in a moment of inspiration.

"SINK OF INQUITY"

"The English people might be wrong-headed sometimes, and obstinate always," Arthur Mee assured all concerned, "but when their eyes were open they tolerated injustice no more than they tolerated slavery." It look a long, long time to open their eyes to right "horrible" things in their own country. In denouncing the English Law which enables people to commit their debtors to prison. "My Magazine" of October last wrote: "Prison is a horrible word, and civilised men are coming to have less and less faith in it as a satisfactory remedy for crime. Time was when imprisonment and execution were so common that our gaols were crowded with men and women kept in such horrible conditions that when they were brought into Court they often took prison fever with them and struck down their captors and keepers with disease. As for the punishment of death, it was freely used that rows of men and women were strung up outside prisons day by day for stealing goods worth no more than five shillings. From that horrible fact came the English proverb, a disgrace to our social history, that one may as well be hung for a sheep or a lamb.

The "Spectator" of the 30th May, 1931, republishes the following news under "capital punishment," from the "Spectator" of the 28th May, 1931: "Two men were hanged on Wednesday one for sheep stealing the other for stealing in a dwelling house. The execution of these men for crimes unaccompanied by the slightest violence has very naturally attracted the notice of a large and a respecable class of the community to whom the sangunary character of our code has long been a subject for regret."

And yet the Engilsh did not fully open their eyes till 1861 when the death penalty was abolished for all crimes except that of wilful murder. The immortal John Howard and Elizabeth Fry sacrificed their lives to improve the prisons which were "the sinks of iniqity" and "nearly the whole of the reign of Queen Victoria was needed to make them tolerable."

Charles Dickens and Charles Reade had vigorously to wield their powerful pens to attract public attention to the atrocious conditions then prevailing in the prisons, asylums, factories, workshops and mines. And yet it took decades of intense struggle and agitation of devoted bands of heroic men and women to open the eyes of their countrymen to abolish the tread mill, the straight jacket, the solitary confinment" which drove prisoners out of their minds" and other scandals of the times.

And it was left to Mr. Clynes finally to abolish, only other day, the preliminary fortnight which everyman condemned to hard labour has hitherto had to spend in solitary confinement. The London "Spectator" of the 23rd May last in commenting on it says: "The value of human treatment and association in prison work has been conclusively proved by the success of the reforms carried out by the Prison Commissioner recently. It is true that his form of punishment which is known to have definitely bad results on the chracter of the prisoner should disappear from what we are beginning to look upon as a truly "reformatory system."

NO CONVICT OFFICERS

Why should they not introduce all the recent reforms that have proved so successful in English prisons to humanise and improve Indian prisons? The experience gained in English prisons was said to have been utilised in the enactment of the jail codes in India. The only difference it was said being in employing in India, long-term prisoners convicted, of course, of grave and serious offences as convict officers to have control over their fellow-convicts, mainly composed of "casuals" convicted to short-terms for compratively lighter offences, and in the appointment of medical officers as superintendents of jails. Here economic considerations weighed with the Government of India.

In England, the placing of one convict over another convict is by law strictly prohibited. Every English prison has a governor and a medical officer (not merely medical-subordinates). One to enforce prison rules and maintain discipline, and the other to see that the health of the prisoners does not suffer from unduly harsh treatment and discipline.

The Government of India and the Local-Government are fully conscious of the fact that the conditions of the Indian prisons are now far behind those obtaining in England. And they have deferred taking action, we would like to believe, for lack of money and for lack of sympathy, even with regard to several important recommendations made by the All-India Jail Committee of 1918.

DETERIORATION OF OUR PRISONS

Here is the weighty verdict of Sir Alexander Cardew Ex-Member of the Madras Executive Council and the President of the All-India Jail Committee. On 22nd October 1923, three years after he finished his labours as President of the Jail Committee, he read a paper on "Indian Prisons and Indian Prison Committee" before the East India Association in London.

"The Jail Committee," said Sir Alexander, "found that in the last 30 or 40 years a very great improvement had been effected in all that concerned the material and physical welfare of the prisoner, but the committee found that the improvement of the moral and the reformal side of prison life had not kept pace with that of the material side. And outside the prisons criminal administration generally had taken little note of the advances in such matters in Europe and America. The consequence is that the Indian prisons appear even more than the prisons of the other civilised countries to be a means rather of deterioration than of imprisonment."

The verdict of Sir Edward Henry, a veteran Bengal Civilian who presided on the occasion, was that it was "appalling and deplorable." He said that "since he first went to India half a century ago, though the prison mortality had fallen from just under 80 per thousand to less than 20 per thousand there has not been corresponding improvement in the moral conditions. Sir Alex-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Reckless Eloquence.

Replying to an address of some Dacca Organisation, calling itself the "Muslim Federation," His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson assured his audience that "It was absurd to think that either the province as a whole or in the long run any community in it could progress while one great component element of the population was in a backward state educationally or economically." His Excellency's deep sympathy for Muslims is touching indeed. But he forgot two things. Muslims are in a backward state inspite of 150 years of British rule, the benevolence of which has not touched the masses. Sir Stanley also forgot that his eloquent condemnation of a scandalous absurdity applies in an eminent degree to the British Empire in which, leaving aside minor dependencies, "one component element of the population" has been forced to remain in a backward state educationally as well as economically.

The British Genius.

It was good of the Bengal Governor to have referred to the Congress Working Committee. There is something of the famous old cricketer in his sportsmanlike recognition of the Congress, whose non-co-operation with R. T. C. decisions would impair "to some extent their representative character." Congress must undoubtedly feel grateful that it does, after all, represent some trifle to some extent. But Congress may also well wonder whether events preceding, and subsequent to, the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, have suddenly lost all their meaning as regards the position of the Congress and its representative character. Englishmen have a genius for quick adaptability. The way in which they are reacting to Gandhiji's non-participation at the Round Table Conference shows that this genius has been reduced to a crude art.

Hyderabad Finances.

The most striking feature of the Budget Note of the Nizam's Government for the year 1341 Falsi (the year ending 5th October 1932) is its provision for a surplus. The feature is striking because deficits are the rule elsewhere in India, though in Hyderabad surpluses have been very common these several years. Continued surpluses are not necessarily a blessing, for they might mean that more is taken out of the people or less is spent for them than is necessary. We have not received from the Hyderabad Government the latest available Administration Report from which we could have seen the latest results of State expenditure and the progress in nation-building activities. But from figures available elsewhere it is clear that though Hyderabad is one of the most prosperous States in India and has been so far several years past, it has not been progressive enough in respect of education and some other important departments.

Need for Reform.

A comparison of two leading States like Mysore and Hyderabad in respect of educational progress will be of much interest. Hyderabad with a population of 12 millions had in 1929 only 4300 schools with about 2,77,000 pupils, whereas Mysore with but half the population had in that year about 8,300 schools with about 3,18,000 pupils. Yet Hyderabad is prosperous enough to lead the States in respect of education. Another important reform which many provinces in British India and Indian States have at heart but which they seem to find it hard for financial reasons to bring about immediately is complete prohibition of liquor and drugs. Though Hyderabad is rich enough to forego its excise revenue and bring about prohibition immediately it does not seem to make any attempt in that direction but clings to the tainted revenue of about 170 lakhs. The State should better realise the responsibility of prosperity attained at the expense of the people.

Perfect.

We suppose we ought to congratulate very heartily the Inspector-General of the Madras Police, on his admirable Administration Report for 1930. It is an ideal review of the promptitude, courage, restraint and good discipline displayed by the Madras Police before that diabolical of all dangers, the Civil Disobedience Movement. The police come out with flying colours. The firing, during the early days of the movement, in Madras that evoked a storm of protest even from those who were opposed to the Congress is hardly referred to, nor are certain other incidents in Rajahmundry and elsewhere. They have been rightly ignored. Minor trifles must not be allowed to spoil a splendid picture.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CO NVOCATION UNDER POLICE GUARD

—:o:—

Sir C. V. Raman & Other Indian Intellectuals Honoured

SIR ERNEST HOSTON'S TRIBUTE

A battalion of police constables and sergeants and a large number of C.I.D. officers mobilised and posted all around the Convocation Hall and the University Gardens provided a somewhat sombre setting to the Special Convocation held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University on Monday afternoon.

GOVERNOR PRESIDES.

Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, in his capacity as the Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided over the Convocation which was held with the special object of conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on four distinguished scholars in recognition of their eminence in different branches of learning and science.

POLICE "BANDOBUST."

Utmost police precautions regarding admission to the Convocation Hall were taken on the occasion. The University Garden was surrounded by an army of police sepoys and sergeants while C.I.D. officers in plain clothes were posted around the Hall. Admission was by cards and this too was limited to the Hall, the public gallaries remaining absolutely empty.

At the entrance of the Hall were posted C.I.D. men who closely scrutinised the cards before admitting anyone into the Hall.

CHANCELLOR'S PROCESSION.

The ceremony of the presentation of the degrees commenced when a procession led by Sir Ernest Hotson, the Chancellor, Rev. John Mackenzie, the Vice-Chancellor and followed by the Fellows of the University entered the Hall clad in their picturesque regalia.

THE DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS.

The Vice-Chancellor then presented the four recipients of the LL.D. degree to the Chancellor who conferred the honour on them amidst applause. The recipients of the degree were:—

Sir Dinshaw F. Mulla,
Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman,
Sir M. Visvesvaraya and
Sir Jivanji J. Modi.

POONA INCIDENT RECALLED.

In the course of his speech the Vice-Chancellor regretted and deplored the attempt made on the life of Sir Ernest Hotson at Poona and congratulated the Governor on his providential deliverance. He desired to express publicly their horror at the act and convey their sympathy to Sir Ernest and Lady Hotson.

UNIQUE FUNCTION.

The speaker then presented to the Chancellor the four scholars on whom were conferred the degree of Doctors of Laws. "Never before in the history of the University has this degree been conferred on four persons at one Convocation," said Rev. John Mackenzie in his speech.

Governor' Speech

The Governor in the course of his speech said:—

After an interval of ten years the University has again exercised the choice so rarely made by paying its highest tribute to the four eminent gentlemen whose names will from to-day stand inscribed on its small and distinguished roll of honour.

MEMORABLE DAY

It is a memorable day for Bombay and its University when we are able to welcome together in this Convocation Hall four men so different in their work, lives and fame, all of whom, starting from an education received wholly in India, have attained the first rank in their respective fields. Representing as they do, in the main, four such great branches of human knowledge and study as Law, Science, Engineering and Letters their examples must surely bring home to every student what ample scope exists for the most diverse gifts to lead to fame, if properly applied. Not one of these gentlemen, whom we honour to-day, started life with any special advantages or promise of advancement. Each alike started his career in a comparatively humble capacity; and each has worked his way to the top by unremitting industry in the use of natural gifts and by genuine enthusiasm for the work he has taken up. While, therefore, natural endowments must always play a large part in the attainment of the highest rewards of learning, the student of to-day may take courage from the fact that for all alike the opportunity, at least, is there.

The Vice-Chancellor, in presenting the several candidates, has dealt so fully and so justly with their claims to academical distinction that I can safely leave it to the judgment of all to say that the choice of the University has never been better justified.

FIRST INDIAN LAWYER

In Sir Dinsha Mulla we hail the first Indian lawyer from this Presidency who has been elevated to the supreme tribunal of the British Empire. A legal career starting from a solicitor's office in the Fort has proved his capacity for filling the highest law posts in India with distinction, until he has left his permanent mark on Indian jurisprudence. His works on Indian law, among which I need only mention the Civil Procedure Code, will be found on the desk of every Judge and practitioner in India, while his contributions to legislation in the Transfer of Property Act, the Sale of Goods Act and the Partnership Bill, of which the first two have already become part of the law of the land, testify to the deep learning with which I hope he will for many years adorn the Privy Council.

Sir C. V. RAMAN

In turning to Sir Chandrashekara Venkata Raman I feel the difficulty which every layman must experience in speaking of the work of a scientist of international fame. I cannot venture to appraise, I can only allude to his contribution to the study of the vibrating string, or to his investigations of the scattering of light in transparent bodies, which have led to the discovery of what is now universally known as the Raman Effect. Suffice it to say that the world of science has acclaimed these additions to knowledge, and that one who has been elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society and been awarded the Nobel Prize needs no further praise. It is not often that a born research worker is also a born teacher; but in his happy possession of both these gifts Sir Chandrashekara has not only achieved his own notable discoveries but has passed on his inspiration to others.

A PRACTICAL IDEALIST

Sir Mokshagundum Visvesvaraya has so long been connected with the Bombay Presidency that we may almost claim him as its product, although his all-India fame has been won in many wider fields. He was fortunate in entering the department of Government service best suited to his abilities, and before his retirement he had contributed something original and valuable to several of our most important irrigational operations. His varied career since his retirement has shown, however, how far from one-sided were his abilities, and it is not too much to say that his ripe experience and his close study of Indian social and economic problems have for years made his advice sought whenever a wise and disinterested referee was needed. His book "Reconstructing India" shows him to be not only an engineer, not only an administrator, but a practical idealist with the mind of a statesman. May he long live to adorn the degree which has today been conferred on him and to give us the benefit of his mature advice.

WORLD FAMOUS SCHOLAR

In coming to Sir Jivanji Modi, I turn with much pleasure to an old friend of my own, one who has been for nearly half a century the mainstay of both the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Bombay Anthropological Society, not to mention other learned Societies in Bombay. He has long been world-famous as a scholar of the the Sanskrit, Persian, and above all the Avesta tongues, and he is unquestionably the greatest living authority on the ancient history and customs of the Parsees. I doubt if any other Indian scholar can have obtained so many marks of recognition from learned bodies in all parts of the world; few indeed can have travelled so widely or have such a wide circle of acquaintances as our Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and certain few can have equalled Sir Jivanji's immense output of learned papers and publications. The honour of Knighthood which he recently received was a fitting recognition of a long life wholly devoted to the service of human knowledge, and this city, which has been the home of his activities for 77 years, will welcome his accession to-day to the highest honour at the disposal of its own University.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you all on the honorary degrees which I have had the pleasure of conferring on you to-day, and I wish all success to your future labours in the cause of knowledge.

Sir C. V. Raman on whom the degree of Honorary LL.D. was conferred by the University of Bombay.

Sir D. F. Mulla, one of the recipients of an Honorary LL.D. at the Bombay University Convocation.

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S LECTURE

People Banned Entry Without Police Pass !

PRESSMEN KEPT OUT

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall presented an appearance of an armed camp on Monday afternoon being guarded by a large body of Police. The occasion for all the Police "bandobust" was the first lecture on "Radiation" by Sir C. V. Raman, at which Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay was going to preside. Although the meeting was announced as "Public" admission to the Hall was by tickets and was restricted.

POLICEMEN TO CHECK ADMISSION TICKETS.

There was prohibition to the public even to walk on the footpaths round the Hall. Police officers in their dozens guarded the main entrance, other entrances remaining closed. Tickets were also checked by Police officers.

PRESSMEN KEPT OUT.

The feature of the function was the extraordinary ban on the Press. No passes were issued to the Press and yet the meeting was advertised as a "public" one Press representatives who went to the meeting were summarily told to produce passes which they were not given. There was no one in the Hall who could explain why the Press was excluded. Press representatives had to go back being persistently refused admission.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Following the communal clash in Pudupet on Saturday night a Moslem is alleged to have been stabbed by a Hindu this morning. Thereupon, it is reported, Moslems in a body came out with the object of attacking the Hindus. The police, however, immediately arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. The situation is now quiet and the entire eahea is being guarded.

SHAREHOLDERS STAGE A WALK-OUT AT IMPERIAL BANK MEETING

(Continued from page 1

DWINDLING PROFITS AND HIGHER CHARGES

To sum up, on this subject of Profits and Charges.

1. Our profits have declined due to the world-wide economic depression combined with the abnormal accoompaniment of a fall in the value of our large holdings of Government Securities which has had to be provided for in accordance with the Act.

2. Our Charges have risen mainly owing to our obligation to open 100 new Branches in the short period of 5 years, as represented by considerable additions to our personnel and consequent annual increases of pay.

3. The policy of Indianisation has necessitated recruitment of a large Indian staff of Probationary and Second Grade Assistants, a proportion of whom has had to be held as Supernumerary for training purposes.

4. The obligations of the Bank in respect of non-contributory Pension Funds and contributory Provident Fund have increased in proportion to the increase in staff and average pay since the inception of the Bank.

MEASURES OF RETRENCHMENT.

The matter of economy has been constantly before your Governors for the past five years and various specific steps have been taken to reduce charges long before what has been termed the economic "blizzard" appeared on the world's horizon.

I have already shown you that from the years 1925-1926 when the New Branch Five Year Plan was completed, in spite of annual increments and the cost of the Indianisation scheme, Charges fell by some Rs. 5 lacs in two years. After a rise again for the next two years Charges have again fallen last year by Rs. 11 lacs.

The actual saving under these economies effected during the last 5 years now exceeds Rs. 13 lacs per annum.

On the other side the reduction of our dividend from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent Free of Tax effects a saving of Rs. 22½ lacs per annum. Comparison with the latter day dividends paid by the Old Presidency Banks is not of much avail, partly due to capital adjustments made at the time of the amalgamation when shareholders of the Old Banks of Bombay and Bengal received cash bonuses on conversion of their shares and partly due to the totally different position they held in the matter of number of Branches. The Imperial Bank has paid till now 16 per cent. per annum Free of Tax, and this based on the market quotation of the fully paid shares on January 1st 1931 worked out at 3.6 per cent.

RESERVE BANK IN THE BRAIN

We have also before us the probability of the revival of the scheme for the creation of a Reserve Bank and until we know exactly how this new Bank is likely to affect us, it is prudent that we should exercise some caution in our dividend paying policy. Our object is to pitch our dividend at a figure which we feel confident can be maintained without weakening our resources.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has never been much above low gold point during the year, and Government had recourse to contraction and transfers of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to meet requirements in London. The total gold and gold securities held in the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserve have declined by some 7½ crores between July 1930 and July 1931 in spite of abnormal inflow of some 9 crores of gold to the Mint during the last six months.

This picture of India's position which I have presented to you is not painted in unduly dark colours. The fact that it lies mostly in shadow is merely an accurate representation of the facts as I see them. The shadow is accentuated by the cloud of political unrest and uncertainty which has added to the darkness of our horizon

FLIGHT OF RUPEE.

This political factor has contributed in its own way to impair confidence apart from the purely economic troubles on which it has had its own reaction. The flight from the rupee due to constant criticisms of the ratio has added to the difficulties of the Currency authority and increased the pressure where it badly needed easing. To-day it is no longer a question of whether this ratio or that ratio is the right one. The matter at stake is the maintenance of India's credit abroad which is vital to her financial stability. We have had the weighty pronouncements first of the Secretary of State for India early this year on Government's determination to maintain the statutory ratio, and secondly of the Prime Minister in July in the matter of the necessary support by Parliament, if required for the maintenance of India's credit pending the settlement of the Constitutional issue.

The problem of adjusting the present maldistribution of gold is bound up with the capacity and willingness of the over-loaded countries to increase their lendings abroad. It is material to note in this regard that it is only since the Great War that America and France (who between them hold about one half of the total existing supply of gold) have challenged England's previous unique position as International Lenders.

REMEDIES.

There appear only two alternatives before us. Either to reduce the standards of living including wages to the present price levels of commodities in terms of gold, or by international co-operation to stabilize prices at a higher gold level in order to maintain the existing standards. The 'first alternative' must be avoided as far as possible, as that way lies trouble. Money Wages, however, will probably have to respond in some proportion to the decline in cost of living, and this should be possible without affecting materially the standard of living itself. The second alternative can only be achieved by an immediate agreement in favour of a revaluation or cancellation of War Debts and Reparations on the principle of "capacity to pay," on the one hand, and by rigid retrenchment and disarmament on the other. Arrangements must be made for long term credits, and trade barriers in the shape of tariffs require to be reduced. Nations must learn that they cannot ignore world factors in shaping their national economic policies.

India is a vitally interested party and has her place in the "Chain of Gold".—It happens that this crisis has come upon her at the moment when her energies are absorbed in shaping a new Constitutional advance. To this extent she is handicapped in grappling with the economic crisis. The two should not be confused, although they inevitably react on each other. History will show how this combination of events has made her path the mohe difficult.

After the speech the President moved that the reports be adopted and Sir Purshottamdas seconded the motion.

SHORT DIVIDENDS AND LONG SPEECHES.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that the President had kept up the tradition of making a long speech when the dividends were short (Laughter). The President had compared the affairs of the Bank with British and American Banks and declared that the working was sitisfactory, but he forgot to mention the fact that while Bank rate in those countries was 2 per cent., here they were charging 7 per cent. He took strong objection to the language of the report which he said read as follows:—

India has felt the full force of the world's economic blizzard which, coupled with the political agitation embracing the maintenance of the statutory ratio, has increased our financial difficulties, inducing very considerable flights from the rupee and entailing drastic management of currency. The wide margin, favouring London, of short term money values has attracted large sums of overseas money to India for investment, and has been the greatest factor in maintaining exchange.

RATIO AT BOTTOM OF EVIL

Criticising the statement Mr. Wadia said that the present ratio was at the bottom of the evil, but the President in his speech wanted them not to touch the subject. The fall in prices was accentuated by the ratio which had hit the country very hard.

If the ratio was kept as low as 12d., they would have been in a flourishing condition. Referring to the remark of the President that the British Premier had given an assurance that Britain would help to keep up India's credit, Mr. Wadia pointed out, was not well received in the country. Sir Chunilal Mehta the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber pointed out it was more in the interest of Government and the foreigners. He doubted if even Britain would be in a position to help India as promised. And after all borrowing lead to bankruptcy.

"BANK'S POLICY FATAL TO INDIAN TRADE."

He added that the policy of the Bank was fatal to the trade in the country. It only helped the foreigners to remit money out of this country; it helped the rich while it resulted in merciless exploitation of the masses.

He felt that the finances of the country were in ignorant obstinate hands and the result was that India was parting with whatever gold she had.

He concluded by saying that the report was one sided.

WASTE OF TIME.

Principal Davar: that if instead of discussing various other questions the President had discussed the affairs of the Bank the shareholders' time would have been spent in a better way. (Cheers.) The facts that he had discussed were known even to school-going children as the vernacular Press of India did full justice to such questions and the shareholders were in no way wiser by listening to Mr. Bunbury. The shareholders were not there to obstruct the management but he regretted that that it ignored the suggestions made by the Shareholders' Association.

He insisted that the shareholders had a right to demand information on those points and he was sorry that was curtly refused by the management. He added that the shareholders were more concerned with the interests of the Bank than any of its servants, however, highly paid they might have been. He wanted the management to be more courteous, to avoid red-tapism and not to hide behind senseless technicalities.

GLAD THAT NO FOREIGNERS WERE RECRUITED.

He was glad to know that during the last two years there was no recruitment of foreigners for the Bank and insisted that the same policy should be continued in the future and all vacancies should be fillel by Indians.

NOT A NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. A. D. Shroff said that they all looked to the Imperial Bank as the national bank of India but were sorry to find that it was not a national institution in the sense they wanted it to be. The shareholders were being treated as children and he wanted to remind the management that that was not the way to deal with responsible people. For the present they might ignore the Shareholders' Association but a time would soon come when they would have to admit the strength of the organisatio nand to deal with it.

SCANDALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The President had forgoten to tell them that 63 per cent. of the total earnings of the Bank were wasted on establishment charges. It was simply scandalous (Hear, Hear) The President had referred to the proposed cut of 10 per cent. in salaries as drastic, but the speaker asked if it had occurred to the Central Board whether it was fair to apply the same cut to the salaries of poor paid Indian clearks, as well as the highly paid foreigners.

Mr. Shroff than put a series of questions to the management asking information about the way the affairs of the Bank were managed at present. He asked if the Bank paid the income-tax on the salaries of its employees, at least in Bengal Circle. He also wanted to know the allowances paid to the staff and if bills for electric charges were also paid by the Bank. He further wanted to know if Sir Norcott Warren was paid a gratuity of Rs. 2 lakhs in 1923 and a similar gratuity of Rs. 125,000 to Sir Sydney Sitwell. He also asked where was the need for having two Managing Governors, drawing Rs. 8,000 per month, when it was a fact that one of the present Governors was on leave exactly at the time when there was supposed to be heavy work.

NO TIME FOR BLOATED SALARIES.

The speaker himself had served in a Bank in London for three years and knew the English youths who get £60 a year are brought to India and paid Rs. 500 per month to start with. He did not dispute the efficiency of experienced foreigners, but the fact was that India was not in a position to pay these bloated salaries

By giving figures the speaker pointed out that the pace of Indianisation was slow and halting. He appealed to the shareholders to see that in future that the major portion of salaries went into Indian pockets.

EXTRAVAGANCE WRIT LARGE.

Concluding he said that the shareholders are not in a position to make constructive proposals as information demanded by them was refused. But what they could see from the report was that extravagance was writ large everywhere in the management of the Bank. He concluded his remarks with a warning to the Bank to read the signs of the time aright.

"ASYLUM OF UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS".

Mr. S. N. Guzdar said that the shareholders offered their hand of co-operation to the management but it was rejected. He warned them that the present clamour was as bitter and grave as was once the confidence in the management. He suggested that the management should agree to the appointment of an advisory committee from among the shareholders and should not think that they only had the monopoly of wisdom and business acumen. Personally he had suffered to the lot of Rs. 1 lakh and his experience showed that the management had become a veritable asylum of unemployed Europeans. (Loud Laughter).

He wanted to know if the pension fund was invested in purchasing the shares of the Bank and proxies were obtained from the holders of those shares. (Shame, Shame). It was nothing short of loading the dice against the sharholders with their own money. He also wanted to know if pensions of those in England were remitted at the rate of 2 sh. a rupee. (Shame shame).

SHARE-HOLDERS "LOOTED".

He concluded with a note of warning to the management to read the writing on the wall and not to go on humbugging. (Hear, Hear). He thought that the way in which officials were paid in the form of high salaries and allowances showed that the shareholders were being looted.

And he insisted that it should be stopped at once.

Mr. J. M. Kapadia also put a series of questions asking for information. He wanted to know the total number of European and Indian officers and also the total amount of their salaries separately. How many special jobs were held by Europeans and how many by Indians.

Mr. Pheroz Jehangir was not satisfied with the proposed cut of 10 per cent. It was a mere eyewash and the way in which extravagance was tolerated was scandalous. He did not understand why the Governors were paid higher salaries than managers of other exchange banks in the country who had to do much more responsible work.

SHAMDASANI HAS HIS SAY.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani wanted responsive co-operation from the management. The cut of 4 per cent in the usual dividend which only meant a saving of 18 lakhs had resulted in the loss of four crores to the shareholders by the fall in the prices of the shares. He felt that the clamour of the shareholders was due to the cut in the dividend and if the management raised it to the old level everything would be all right. (Loud cries of "No, No".

At this stage an adjournment was demanded but the President refused it. One or two more speakers further criticised the policy of the management and the President then replied to the questions.

PRESIDENT REPLIES.

The president said in Bengal Circle income-tax on the salaries of the employees was paid by the Bank and it was done under contractual obligations. He further informed the shareholders that Sir N. Warren was paid a gratuity of Rs. 2 lakhs in 1923 and Sir S. Sitwell was paid Rs. 125,000. To a further question he said that Rs. 62 were paid to Sir Sydney only last year as it was the balance from the account with the Bank.

He admitted that at present almost all the high offices were held by Europeans, but he wanted to assure the shareholders that they intended to Indianise. He was greatly impressed with the Indians who were now being trained.

He admitted that pensions were remitted to England at the rate of 2sh. per rupee, but it was only in the case of the old employees of the Presidency Banks and a difference was paid by the Bank and not from the Pension Fund.

There were 170 European officers and only 40 Indians. He was not in a position to give salary figures separately.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

At this stage Mr. Shapur Guzdar moved an adjournment of the meeting which was seconded by Mr. Shroff. They said it was too late for them tosit .

The President took the sense of the House by a show of hands and an overwhelming majority voted for the motion. He declared it carried when Sir Purshottamdas demanded a poll.

The supporters of the motion strongly objected to the poll as they contended it was not immediately demanded and the requisition signed by at least ten shareholders was not before the President although several minutes had passed.

LOUD HISSES AND SHOUTS OF "SHAME".

The President declared that the poll would be taken, which declaration was greeted with loud hisses and shouts of disapproval and resentment. When the President and some the Directors proceeded to record their votes they were greeted with shouts of "Shame, shame". When they returned Mr. Guzdar informed the President that he had acted in a most arbitrary manner and as a protest the shareholders would leave the meeting, as they refused to have anything further to do with the meeting.

Almost all the shareholders, except a few, then left the room in a body shouting "Shame, Shame, scandalous", etc.

Immediately after the President announced that the poll had resulted in 16,400 votes against the motion and none for the motion.

Mr. Shamdasani asked whether there was aquorum and the President informed him that there was.

The business of the meeting then proceeded and the report was adopted. The dividend was also sanctioned.

STOP PRESS

MR. GORDO WALKER REGAIN CONSCIOUSNESS.

LAHORE, August 17.

Later, Mr. Gordon Walker regained consciousness at his bungalow. The Doctor expressed the opinion that the fit was due to mental worrk and advised Mr. Walker not to hold Court tomorrow.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

August 17.

Jalapulaka, Crestney, Bassein.
Jalaputra, Trieste, Calcutta.
Arabia, Ferrara, Java.
City of Oran, Phillip, New York.
Goldenfels, Keppers, Marmagoa.
Sirsa, Samuel, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.

Himalaya, Quarrantille, Trieste.
Trafford, Hall, Lloyd, Karachi.
Oogra, Brasil, Calcutta.

LODING.

August 17.

Steamer, Arabia, for Genoa.
Steamer Jalaputra for Karachi.
Steamer, Jalapulaka for Cochin.
Steamer, Sirsa for Calcutta.

S.S. Jalapulaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapulaka, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bassein with a cargo fo rice.

S.S. City of Oran:—The F. F. Campbell Coy'.s steamer City of Oran arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaputra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Sirsi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Himalaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo

S.S. Trafford Hall:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer, Trafford Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Dogra:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dogra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 17.

2 Malwa, London, 22-8, M M & Co, Co.
4 Arabia, Karachi, 26-8 L. T. & M. Italiana.
5 Mirzapore, Japan, 19-8-31 M. M. Co.
6 Trafford Hall, Karachi 18-8 K Nixon and Co.
7 Himalaya, Trieste, 17-8 L Triestino.
8 City of Oran, Calcutta, 20-8, F. F. Campbell and Co.
9 Masula, U. K. 29-8, M M & Co.
13 Khandalla, E. Africa, 26-8-31 M. M. Co.
16 Goldenfels, Rotterdam, 21-8, L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Borneo Maru, Osaka, 20-8, O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta P.-Gulf 19-8 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

A Ahmed, Karachi, 18-8 Hassum and Co.
C/R Sultania, Rangoon, 18-8 Scindia S N Co.
D. Jalapataka, Tuticorin, N. F. Sindia, S. N. Co.
D/E Dogra, Calcutta, 17-8, T. Morrison and Co.
F. Jalaputra, Karachi, N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
G. Oostcappella, Illoast, 19-3-31 Merdeant, S. N. C.
K Ellora Karachi, 12-9 M and Co
M. San Francisco Xavier, N. F. N. F. Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co.
P Vita. Busrah N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 22-8 K. N. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels, 22-8 L. Edward Ltd.
Neidenfels, 29-8, L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 22-8, P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Bran 20-8 F F Campbell Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 26-8-31 O. M. Italiana.

FOR HAURE.

Masula, 29-8, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels 21-8 L. Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Borneo Maru 20-8, O S Kaisha
Mirzapore, 20-8-31 P. and O. S. N. Coy.
Hakkai Maru and F N Y Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH.

Barpeta 19-8 M M & Co.
Varsna 21-8 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Sultana N F S S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalaputra, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Sirsa N. F. M. M. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.

FOR DURBAN

Khandalla N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Malwa P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C Benna F F Campbell Co.

FOR HAURE.

Masula, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia M. Italiana.
Galdenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Hakkai Maru N F Karcahi.

FOR RANGOON.

Sultania S. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa M. M. Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalputra, S. S. N. Co.

COCHIN.

Jalapulacca, S. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya L T Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Barpeta M M & Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR DURBAS.

Khandalla M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Sumatra, 15-8-31.
Boats of S.S. Comorin, 15-8-31.
Varsova, 15-8-31.
Oostcappelle, 15-8-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 17.

S.S. Malwa for London:—3 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai; 1 bale animal skin I. Faizulla; 4 bales cotton raw M. M. and Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets A. W. G. Husseinjadah; 30 cwt. curry powder M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 80 cases Sandalwood oil Thos. Cook and Sons; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Marseilles:—50 cases Sandalwood oil Thos. Cook and Sons.

For Port Said:—3 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Alexanditta:—32 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

S.S. Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—9 bales cotton thread waste M. Narottamdas and Co.

For Ghent:—385 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Eastern Exports and Mercantile Co.

For Antwerp:—7 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Masula for London:—2000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes Birla Bros.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg:—3000 cwt. groundnut cakes Birla Bros.; 2000 cwt groundnut cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 20 cwt. gum Olibanum Manani and Sons; 210 cwt. gum koraya I. Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.; 210 cwts. gum karaya D. Mavji and Co., 420 cwt. gum karaya Manani and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—75 bales Kapok cotton G. Euchalina and Co.

S.S. Himalaya for Venice:—1000 cwt. castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

For Suez:—4 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Philadelphia:—274 bales wool Shamji and Co.

For New York:—7 bales woollen carpets F. Shaw and Co.

S.S. Hakkai Maru for Mogri:—300 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—2000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Borneoneam for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw V. Morarji: 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 17.

S.S. Barpeta agents M. M. Co. from Busrah:—510 bags semiam seeds; 13 pkgs. empty cylinders.

From Mohmeran:—146 bags ginn; 454 bales wool; 17 cases katira; 35 cases lime seeds; 95 bales cotton; 36 bags almonds; 52 bags copper scrap; 45 bags lead.

From Bushire:—70 bags gum traquenth; 55 bags attari; 92 bags poppy seeds.

From Lingap:—75 joltas rose beeds.

From B'Abbas:—24 bags raisins; 716 bags dates; 44 bags almonds; 35 bags ristas; 100 bags assafoetida; 70 bales cotton.

From Muscap:—2745 bags dates; 89 bags pomegnates; 211 bags sardins.

From Karachi:—5804 bags wheat; 1051 bags apricots; 161 bags rape seeds; 322 bags gram; 97 bales wool.

S.S. Clan Macvicar agents J. Finlay and Co., from Liverpool:—150 bales newspaper; 133 cases paper; 40 cases whisky; 14 cases wool tapso; 30 cases milk; 40 cases salt; 330 cases motor car! and cycle covers; 80 bags China clay; 42 cases dobbas; 490 cases machinery; 1736 cases soap; 40 bags trayon; 237 bdle steel bars; 178 bdle steel plates; 1500 badle steel sheets; 82 bdle brassware; 250 cases cotton goods; 150 cases cotton yarn; 104 drms dyes 394 drms. panit; 261 drms. and 3700 bags chemicals.

From Glasgow:—325 loose cisterns; 250 loose jars; 150 bales newspaper; 100 cases wheels 80 bdle joists; 240 bdle sheets, 85 cases whisky; 200 cases ale; 825 cases beer; 225 bdle. steel circles; 10000 bdle fire bricks; 75 bdle nails; 140 bdle tubes; 242 bdle soap; 182 bdle machinery.

From New Port:—539 bdles tinplates; 58 bdle bars; 2548 bdle shelter; 400 bdle blocks.

From Swarea:—2348 bdle sheets; 890 bdle tinplates; 100 bdle poles.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

—:o:—

The total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding Salt revenue for the month of July amounted Rs. 3,51,28,000 against Rs. 3,92,42,000 during July 1930 and Rs. 4,03,95,000 during July 1929. The total revenue for the first four months of the present fiscal year ended 31st July amounted to Rs. 14,08,34,000 against Rs. 16,28,48,000 for the same period last year, and Rs. 16,27.54 for the first four months of 1929.

The Budget estimate for the year 1931-32 is Rs. 57,45,87,000 against actual receipts of Rs. 47,83,87,000 during 1930-31. Thus at the present rate it appears that the total receipts will be smaller by about Rs. 15 crores than the budget estimate.

YARN, COPPER AND BRASS MARKETS CLOSED.

—:o:—

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association and market remained closed on Monday on account of the sad demise of Mr. Habibbhai Ismail of Messrs. Mithabhai Nathu and Co. The market will remain closed on Tuesday the 18th inst. on account of "Veraval Day."

World-Friendship and Criminal Tribes

The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., sends the following for publication:—

When the International Boys' Assembly of the Y. M. C. A., closed its meetings in Toronto last week the ritual of the Fire of Friendship, it was intended that Y. M. C. A., boys throughout the world should meet on the same day in their own Associations to celebrate their unity with those assembled in Toronto. Of these many gatherings one of a unique kind was held in Lahore, for most of the boys joining in the act of world-friendship came from the Criminal Tribes. Among these boys of the Criminal Settlement the Lahore Y. M. C. A. has organized a Scout Troop, and with them on this evening were gathered boys of good family belonging to the Lahore Y. M. C. A. Scout Troop. In these local meetings held in many lands the Ritual of the Candle takes the place of the Fire of Friendship, which is reserved for world gatherings.

At Lahore a Burmese Pagoda Candle represented the Fire of Friendship in Toronto, and around this symbol the boys were ranged in a hollow square. After the lighting of the great candle the meaning of the occasion was briefly explained in Urdu and Punjabi, and one by one the boys lit their smaller candles at the central flame. A prayer of dedication completed the ceremony. The programme was varied with songs in Urdu and Punjabi. The 'Criminal" boys gave a song, two of the youngest boys leading the rest responding, and they also gave two rousing marches. At the end the Sky-Rocket Cheer, which is common to Scout gatherings in the Punjab, proclaimed that the celebration was finished.

DEFECTS OF INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 6).

ander Cardew took a more hopeful view of the situation, reviewed the improvements effected and indicated the directions in which more reforms were needed. But he added that in the present state of finance, the charms of cheapness will probably prevail."

DISASTROUS CHARMS OF CHEAPNESS

The charms of cheapness had stood in the way of sweeping away the convict-warder system, the viciousness of which had been acknowledged in the various jail administration reports. So long ago as 1909, Major John Mulvany, Officiating Inspector-General of Bengal Prisons, wrote in his jail administration report "how the convict officer system has failed, that "early measures are called for to materially reduce if not actually abolish the system of employment of prisoners their own warders! Col. Buchanan the permanent Inspector General, had proposed to minimise the defects by reducing both the numbers and the responsibilities of the convict officers by increasing the paid guards. The Government accepted the proposal but financial consideration prevented the adoption of any scheme on a large scale."

It must be stated here that since 1923 considerable progress has been made in several directions in this presidency. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron enumerates in his report for 1930 a number of improvements made and administrative reforms introduced during his term of office for a continuous period of 12 years as Inspector-General of the Madras prisons. He may well be proud of them. He would have done more had he been provided with more money.

The establishment of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, its consolidation and its extension to the moffusil centres will ever be a lasting testimony to the unflagging zeal and interest he has always taken in the welfare of the friendless discharged prisoners. I only wish that he had helped and started a Howard Society or a Prisoners' Protection Society as they call it in Europe to watch and see that those in prison get a fair deal.

PRISONERS' COMPLAINT.

In spite of all the recent improvements, the public have been shocked to hear painful complaints from people imprisoned in this Presidency also, in regard to diet, clothing, sanitation and treatment, and what not. The Civil Disobedience Movement, just like the Suffragists' movement in England, has come to open the eyes of the public to the painful state of things prevailing in our prisons and to disturb the equanimity of the Government and its agents.

Satyagraha prisoners have come in rightly or wrongly for adverse comments in jail reports but it will be admitted that but for their invasion of our jails, one could not have confidently hoped to see in his life-time substantial and wholesome reforms being carried out by the Government so as to bring up our prisons to the modern civilized standard.

But for these Satyagraha prisoners, the Hon. non-official members might not have been so powerfully impelled to pepper the Government with interpellations and speeches, and make them realise that their prisons are still "Whited Sepulchres", and there are still among them prison officials prototypes of Charles Reede's, prison Governor of the callous heart.

The recommendations of the All-India Jail Committee have not gone far enough to raise the prison administration to a level of the modern progressive system obtaining in Great Britain, in Europe, in North America and South America.

CONVICT WARDER SYSTEM

Sir Alexander Cardew and his committee would continue the convict warder system on the wholly untenable ground that "it has been found necessary in India to employ convicts as officers to build up the self-respect and save them from the deadening effects of imprisonment." What about the self-respect of prisoners convicted for less heinous offences, and the self-respect of prisoners convicted of offences not involving moral turpitude?

The convict warders might have not been selected as the late Sir Harold Stewart once assured the Madras Council, from "habituals". But the rank of the convict-warders are open to the low classes of people who move in their own orbits at the outskirts of society such as Erikalas Sugalis, Dommarat and Boyas who are officially designated" "criminal tribes."

When I visited the Central jail, Bellary, some years ago I saw a turbanned and trousered convict-warder armed with a baton in control of a gang of "Indian prisoners consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans in convict shirts, shorts and caps. I questioned him how he came to the jail and who he was, and he said he was a Dommara (by caste, a wandering tribe of people, who live as performers of acrobatic-feats, rope-dancing and conjuring tricks) and he got 4 years for robbery.

Prisoners convicted of political offences, men and women of culture and status, who had, in persuance of an ideal, cheerfully courted jail during the Civil Disobedience Movement, were also placed under the control of these convict-warders. The more prominent of them had the goodness and moral courage to communicate their painful experiences of convict-warders to the public press.

"Ordinary prisoners that go out to work in the field have iron bangles on their feet. They are put in charge of these convict overseers. . . . The convict overseers have better clothes than the ordinary prisoners or even the night watch-men. Above the overseer comes the Convict-Warder; "he is the real terror of the prison." Even the humbler officials go in dread of him. He is in favour with the highest officials. He is always at their beck and call and he is willing to do anything for them. Discipline in jail is the instantaneousness obedience to all orders however whimsical. Discipline means utter obsequiousness and whoever follows discipline in this manner is trusted and petted. The convict warder is really the most petted person. He even gets a small salary and has very little work to do. He has many rights and he is the person most sought after when any dirty work is up and when there is what is called a "fall-in" namely, vigorous beating of helpless prisoners, for some wrongs, real or imaginary."

ABOLISH THE SYSTEM

Sryut Jath Rewashauker Shukla who was the Secretary of the Independence of the Indian League of Ahmedabad, and leader of salt satyagraha at Shahapur, states as follows:—"I was in Yerrawada jail for nearly four months and I have had the experience both of the main jail and camp prison. The ill-treatment and abuses and assaults that have been meeted out to "C" class political prisoners can never be effectively described. Hardened criminals, who have offended against moral laws of State and society, are their warders, and what can be expected of these criminals? Respectable leaders of people are abused and insulted and beaten by them. The word of a convict warder is accepted by the jail authorities as gospel truth as against a leader of the people who is considered a liar.

A Madras political prisoner refering to the treatment accorded to the political prisoners in the Borstal Institute, Tanjore, says:—

"Political prisoners live in constant dread of the other convicts, who are appointed as their overseers." Testimonies of people who hadendured the ignominy and whose hearts have been bruised can be multiplied.

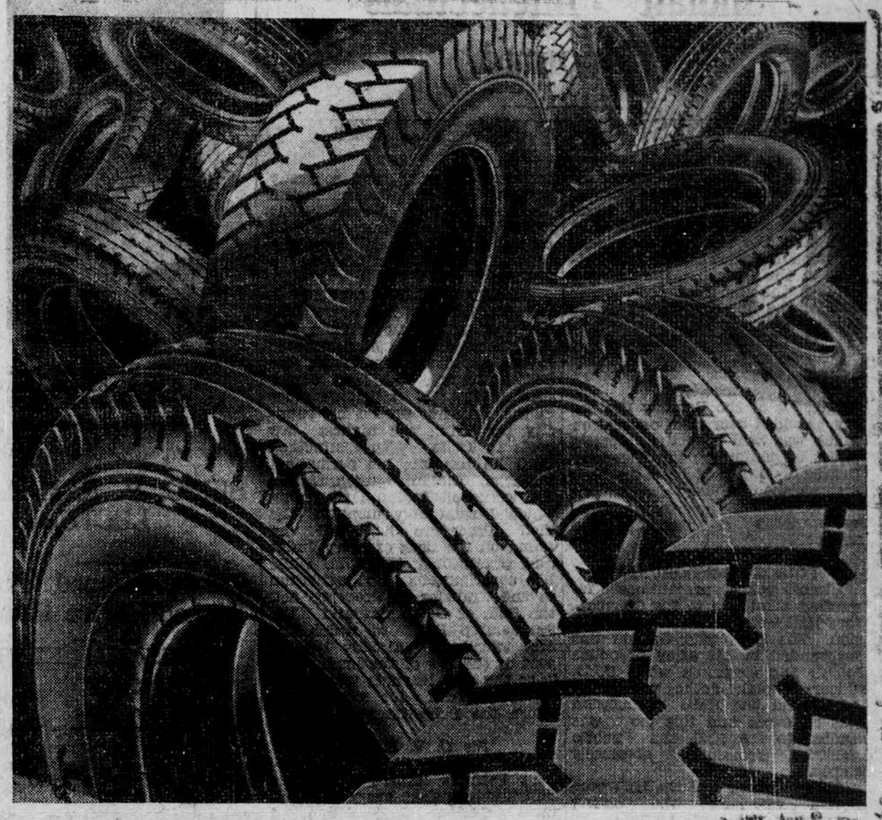
Its viciousness and failure have often been mentioned and its abolition urged in the jail reports of various provinces. So long as in 1909, Major John Mulvany, officiating Inspector General of Bengal, wrote in support of the proposal of Col. Buchanan that "Early measures are called for to materially reduce if not actually abolish the system of employing prisoners their own warders." The Government approved the proposal but financial consideration prevented the adoption of any scheme on a large scale.

Sir Alexander Candew's committee have really succumbed to the charm of cheapness when they bolster up the convict warder hated by the ordinary prisoners, and distrusted and despised by the discerning higher jail authorities.

In another communication I hope briefly to refer to "the Amenaties and Humanities" and other features of English prisons, which an Indian Jail Committee should urgently consider for adoption if the Government are really bent upon arresting the moral deterioration of our prison.

ENGLEBERT

BEADED EDGE OR STRAIGHT SIDE—HIGH PRESSURE OR BALLOON



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CREDIT AND ECONOMIC CRISIS.

—:o:—

Two Great Problems

The economic crisis through which we are passing is a sequer of the war aggravated by a financial technique ill-adapted to the requirements of modern times. The beneficent control exercised by the banks of issue over credit policy has been automatically relaxed by the process through which credit operations have multiplied. As the use of cheque money grows, it effects a transfer to the big private banks of part of the right of issue formerly enjoyed only by the note banks. It places at the disposal of the banks in increasing quantity a credit medium almost as important as the metallic and paper currency, thus largely robbing the banks of issue of their control of credit operations. Writes a Paris Banker in "Manchester Guardian", Commercial.

In addition to this the issue of floods of paper money to meet the expenses of national defence during the war and of reconstruction after it resulted in further issues of cheque-money. And the countries with stable currency received deposits from all the note banks of the countries with depreciated currency in order to support their currencies —further increasing the flow of credit and encouraging unhealthy speculation. Hence, in large part, the paradoxical spectacle afforded by America, the first to be affected by the crisis and the worst sufferer. (Yet we were told that her credit policy was the most scientifically directed in the world; the truth was that it was in America that credit anarchy reached its widest extension.)

The issue of credit by the private banks, uncontrolled by the banks of issue, and the issue of paper money by the note banks for reasons of State without correlation with the needs of commercial credit, have contributed, each in its separate way, unceasingly to accentuae the divorce between currency policy and credit policy. Capitalist economy must take note of this rupture between currency policy and credit policy if it is to put an end to the derangement of credit, which is one of the principal elements of the present economic disorders.

MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

To sum up, the credit market in capitalist societies seems not only to be badly organised but to be virtually unorganised. The truth is that in the past banking tetchnique has mixed up two elements of remuneration—that for the risk of non-repayment of loans and that for the rent of money apart from risk. A technique taking account of this distinction could easily be introduced if the banks would agree to take credit assurance companies into partnership. Such a technique could only be hoped for if the example were set from above by the national bank of issue creating an organ entitled to require information in regard to credit risks. This organ could be enabled to function either by enacting a legal obligation on the borrower to declare the state of his business to the credit assurance institute—an obligation difficult to reconcile with the principle of privacy in business affairs —or by leaving to industrialists and merchants the choice between the preservation of secrecy and a declaration accompanied by very substantial relaxations of loan conditions.

Credit assurance institutions are at present in the embryonic state in which banks were before the creation of banks of issue. They will not be able to perform the important economic functions of organs of provision and of coordination of production and exchange which they should have in capitalist society until they can reinsure with a central institute, in the same way as the banks reconstitute their liquidity through the bank of issue. This central credit assurance institute, furnished by its privileged position in regard to information, with a general view of the economic situation of the country, would be able to quote the credit risk and to transfer it to the reinsurance market under the best possible conditions. The credit assurance system would act as a brake on the distribution of credits during periods of prosperity and a palliative in periods of crisis.

This new financial technique, transferred to the international plane, might assist the solution of two great problems which economists regard as standing in the way of the ending of the present crisis—the problem of the distribution of gold and that of international credits.

It would be unjust to seek either in the thriftiness of the French peasant and bourgeois or in the credit policy of the great French banks even a distant cause of the increase of France's stock of gold. The Bank of France has, no doubt, seen its reserves grow through the free play of the gold point. And if the central issue bank has not immediately lent its excess of metallic cover to countries which could make use of it, the reason is that in such operations the bank would have had to bear the entire risk of such operations, while the benefits of the consequent recovery of international economic relations would certainly have been shared by all the industrial countries. The problem would have been solved if the industrial countries had said to our bank of issue: "Lend us your gold, and we will share the risk of the operations in a fixed proportion, provided that you abandon to us a fraction of your interest corresponding to the premium applicable to the risk run."

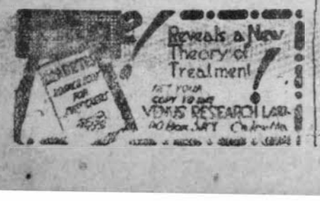
The day will come when they will have to approach the Bank of International Settlements in this way, if, after charging it not only with its trusteeship of reparations but with the management of the excess metallic reserves of their banks of issue, they do not want to see this organ reduced to the sterility of a mere strongroom. The bank's serviceability will indeed, be in direct proportion to the risks which it runs for, if it only lends to the rich, it will satisfy its shareholders but will fail to fulfil the high mission of international helpfulness dreamed of for it by its founders. The concentration of the credit risk resulting from the management of excess metal reserves under a single head would suffice to solve this delicate problem, and one may legitimately ask whether it would not have been better definitely to set up an international credit assurance institution, which would have constituted a common fund to which the banks of issue could have had free recourse for the lightening of the risks of the investment of their excess reserves, or whether, to repair this initial omission, it would not be well to attach such an organ to the B.I.S. It would be absurd and unjust to expect the saving countries to assume alone a risk of which all the industrial countries would be the beneficiaries.

BETTER FOR DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Banks lending to States have usually demanded certain Budgetary revenues in pledge. The pledge is either nominal or accompanied by a more or less strict supervision of receipts, exercised either by officials of the borrowing State (as in the Rumanian monopolies), or exclusively by nominees of the banks or lenders' associations (as in the case of the old Ottoman Public Debt, or of the representative of holders of Bulgarian loans), or by both jointly (as in the Yugoslav monopolies). But war or revolution may render these pledges worthless, and they are, in any case, unsuitable for countries with a public jealous of foreign intervention. A more acceptable system for the debtor country and a more effective guarantee for the lenders would be possible on the following bases:—

1. The banks of issue to confine themselves in the future to receiving from the Minister of Finance of the debtor State the necessary remittances for the service of the loan.

2. An international organ of credit assurance to be constituted, say, under the auspices of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, to guarantee lenders' risks. This organ would open for each loan a special account, into which there would be paid a levy on the yield of the loan and payments made direct by the debtor Government or the beneficiary enterprises. In the event of the suspension of the direct service of the loan the insurance organ would pay the necessary sums to the banks until the guarantee fund was exhausted; while, if the operation were completed without unpleasant incidents, there would be a balance at disposal. Default would thus no longer involve the failure of the pledge, as at present it almost always does, and the defaulter State would no longer be able to play off one creditor State against another, as is possible at present. On the other hand, the institution of more serious guarantees (which at the same time would be less conspicuous) would tend to reduce the rate of interest and would facilitate the issue of loans.



JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA AND COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late it had come to be universally realised that the freedom of our country rested chiefly on the settlement of communal disputes through mutual understanding between the different communities of India. With that end in view an effort was made to patch up the difference that existed between the different sections of the Muslims themselves to facilitate a common settlement with the other communities. But unfortunately they could not come to any unanimous decision amongst themselves. The Working Committee of the Congress had no option under the circumstances but to put its own formula of communal settlement before the country and it wisely kept the door open for every community to express its considered opinion on the said formula. The majority of the Nationalist Muslims has practically accepted the formula in toto. But the Musalman Nationalists of the Punjab sounded a note of dissent which again ruffled the situation. Their objection was due to an apprehension that the Congress Formula in its practical application would turn the Mahomedan majority in the Punjab into a minority. However, the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Uleman-i-Hind which held its momentous sittings at Saharanpur has now tended to remove these apprehensions. After a good deal of deliberation they have now given out their own formula to the public, which mainly approves the provisions of the Congress formula but makes the solution of the Punjab in a way that will be just and equitable for all the communities concerned. For instance, the Congress formula contains a provision that there will be reservation of seats on population basis with a right to contest for additional seats for those communities which would have a population of less than 25 per cent. This provision gave rise to a legitimate apprehension in the minds of the Punjab Muslims that in case the depressed classes were treated as a separate entity and their seats were reserved the figure of the Hindus will naturally come down to less than 25 per cent. of the whole population, tentitling them to have similar reservations as for other minorities. In such a contiingency Sikhs, Hindus, Untouchables and other minorities combined shall have 44 per cent. seats reserved for them and they will be entitled to compete with the Muslims for the remaining 56 per cent. seats. By this process the Muslim majority will be turned into a minority. By a stroke of wise statesmanship the Working Committee of the Jamiat has succeeded in solving this knotty problem by suggesting the following proposal:—

1. There shall be no reservation seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal, but in case any community were to demand reservation then all communities shall be granted reservation on population basis.

2. In all other provinces and Federal Assembly seats shall be reserved for all minorities with a right to contest for additional seats.

3. Joint Electorates shall form the basis of representation in the future constitution of India.

The Working Committee of the Jamiat has also authorised some of its members to confer with A. I. C. C. at Bombay on the basis of the above resolution. Besides the electorate question, the Jameeat has passed other important resolutions which may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Islamic Personal Law shal be protected by specific provisions to be embodied in the constitution wherein it shall be definitely provided that the Government and Legislatures shall not interfere with the same.

2. A supreme Court shall be established to hear and decide complaints regarding the protection of political and other rights of minorities and a non-party Public Services Commission will be appointed to guarantee a fair and just proportion of minorities in the services.

3 .The North Western Frontier, Baluchistan, and Sindh shall be constituted into separate provinces and shall have the same form of administration as will prevail in other provinces of India. The administration of Sindh shall be so arranged that its income shall suffice for its expenditure.

4. The franchise shall be extended to all men and women and in any case no franchise shall be acceptable which would deprive any community of the right of proportionate representation according to its population.

We earnestly pray and trust that this most sane and reasonable solution arrived at by the Jameeat will be accepted by the Congress and will be hailed with general satisfaction by all communities of India.—Yours, etc.,

TUFAIL AHMAD.

Wilayat Manzil,
Aligarh, 12-8-1931.

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM

"Musalman's" Condemnation

The "Mussalman" writes:—

Our readers are already aware of the disgraceful attacks by hooligans on the organizers of the public meeing held at Bombay under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party of the Presidency. The description of the insident, as published in the "Bombay Chronicle," goes to show that the hooligans were organized, they were bent on breaking up the meeting and determined to commit cowardly attacks on the Nationalist Muslim leaders who had organised it. They came to the Jinnah Hall where the meeting was to be held full two hours before the appointed time and forced their entry into it by breaking open the windows as the doors were then locked. They were some 200 in number and were armed with lathies, belts, Polo sticks, iron rods and even knives in some cases and shouted "Shaukat Ali Zindabad." Among those of them who had taken their seats on the dias were Maulana Muhammad Irfan, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Moulvi Kutbuddin Siddiqui, Manager of the "Khilafat" Press, Moulvi Azizur Rahman, a preacher in the Khilafat House, Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Captain of the Khilafat Volunteers, and several others from the Khilafat House.

The signal for the trouble was it is said given when the Nationalist Muslims headed by Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi and Mr. M. C. Chagla, "barrister-at-law" entered the Hall and Mr. Brelvi occupied the chair There was a heated controversy between Mr. Brelvi and the oppositionists as to who should be the president and one of the latter proposed Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiqui to the chair. Mr. Brelvi, as was the right course, refused to leave the chair. For about an hour the oppositionists created noise and din insisting that their own nominee should occupy the chair. Mr. Abdul Jalil Nadvi, a member of the A. I. C. C. from the N. W. F. Province, rose at this stage and stoutly opposed the election of Mr. Siddiqui to the chair. He was immediately set upon by a number of people and, as the readers of this journal are already aware, was so severely belaboured that he profusely bled and had to be removed to hospital.

Inspite of these acts of hooliganism on the part of the oppositionists Mr. Brelvi and his colleagues stuck to their seats and refused to budge an inch. The oppositionists made speeches condemning the Nationalist Muslims. A resolution was placed by them before the meeting declaring that the Congress scheme for solution of the communal question was not acceptable to the Muslims and was declared "passed". When the meeting ended and Mr. Brelvi and his colleagues left the Hall some one immediately put out the lights and Mr. Brelvi, Mr Chagla and some others were chased by an excited crowd. They gave vent to foul abuse and even spat on them. Mr. Brelvi received blows, was attacked with knife and was providentially saved from being stabbed to death. Mr. Chagla was roughly handled. Not satisfied with assaulting the leaders the hooligans chased every Congressman, and every khaddar-clad person whom they found in the Congress House nearby was assaulted. As a result 15 persons were injured and removed to hospital, one of whom is Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhoy, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The "heroes" of the day Maulana Irfan, Mr. Siddiqui and other "lights" of the Khilafat House—were "triumphantly" carried in a motor car flying the Khilafat flag.

From all that has happened it is as clear as daylight that these hooligans and their leaders are not at all able to put forward any argument in support of their viewpoints and goondaism is the only course left to them. The public at large, and the Muslim community in particular, should, we think, express their opinion as to how they look upon this organised hooliganism and un Islamic conduct on the part of those who are connected with the Central Khilafat Committee.

There is no Khalifa now; the Khilafat is non-existent, but there must be a Khilafat Committee in India.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jan Mohammed Chhotani made over to the Central Khilafat Committee his Saw-Mill and other properties worth about 16 lakhs of rupees for reasons that are well-known to the reader. The Saw-Mill which is working and the other properties fetch a considerable annual income to the Khilafat Committee and with this income a considerable number of mouths, including a son of Maulana Shaukat Ali, are being fed. How long will the community tolerate all this, and the mischief-making propensity that creates dissensions between Muslims and Muslims? If the Muslims belonging to different schools of politics should at all fight—fight non-violently, of course—with each other over principles let there be a clean fight and this may be appreciated but why should there be hooliganism, and that of the meanest character, on the part of any school of thought If it is at all sure that it is in the right The prominent members of the Khilafat Committee such as Maulana Muhammed Irfan, who were present at the meeting cannot but be held responsible before the bar of impartial public opinion for the wicked and disgraceful acts of the hooligans, apparently hired, to do such mischief, and their conduct cannot be too strongly, condemned.

It will be remembered that a few months ago there was similar hooliganism at a public meeting at Bombay convened by Nationalist Muslims and one Mussalman died as a result of the wounds he had received. There has been a repetition of the same rowdy scenes at the Jinnah Hall. What are things coming to? Has Islam altogether bidden good-bye to those who, in season and out of season, arrogate to themselves only the championship of the Muslim cause?

SIR C. V. RAMAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Bombay must be aware of the fact that the University has been kind enough to arrange for a series of lectures in Physics to be delivered from the 17th instant by Sir C. V. Raman who will be shortly coming down to Bombay to receive the honorary L. L. D. degree to be conferred upon him by the University.

After the award of the Nobel Prize the public of Bombay has not yet honoured him by offering him their hearty congratulations. I believe that this is evidently due to the scientists' want of time even since his return to India. Anyhow I hope the public of Bombay will avail themselves of this opportunity and honour him in a fitting manner—a son of India who has achieved a name in the realm of science.—Yours, etc.,

ESKAY.

Aug. 13.

BRITAIN PREFERS TEA TO COFFEE

The Prince of Wales in a speech at Sao Paulo recently stated that the British are not "a great coffee-drinking people." Compared with other nations the British may be said to be almost abstainers, inasmuch as but a few years ago one pound of coffee per annum per capita was the quantity consumed.

In the position which tea enjoys in the British Isles, and we may flatter ourselves that De Quincey described it as the "beverage of the intellectual." Our annual consumption of the leaf is about thirteen pounds per capita.

Apparently there has always been an active antagonism to coffee-drinking in England, and more particularly to the famous London coffee houses. It was contended, during the seventeenth century, that what we should designate to-day as "loafers" collected in the coffee houses for treasonable purposes. The Government suppressed the places, adding to a proclamation that it was objectionable "for men and Christians to turn Turks." The Turks, be it said, are credited with having introduced "kauhi" into Europe.

What is said in the United States to-day about speakeasies was in the reign of Charles II flung at the coffee houses. They were referred to as "common nuisances," "scandalous" and calculated to effect breaches of the peace. The coffee houses developed into meeting places for merchants and out of them grew great mercantile exchanges, including Lloyds.

THE HOOVER PLAN.

—:o:—

Its Stupendous Success

The "Nation," New York, writes:—

That the French would fight for face-saving terms was to have been expected; that is in part due to their mental habits, in part to the exigencies of their political situation. It was not in the nature of things as easy for them to swallow innumerable spoken words affirming that France never, never would consent to any alterations of the Young Plan as it was for Mr. Hoover completely to reverse himself within ten days. Yet, thanks to the skill, patience, and firmness with which negotiations were carried on in Washington and by our representatives in Paris, a great victory was achieved. The French have yielded, perhaps as gracefully as possible, and have practically accepted Mr. Hoover's terms as handed to them, with certain slight alterations that do not affect in any way the carrying out of the original Hoover plan. For this we again offer our wamest congratulations to the President. While we are well aware that self-interest played some part in his reaching a decision, it is none the less a praiseworthy achievement and may well mean, if followed up by other equally drastic measures, the rescuing of the world from the economic morass in which it was steadily sinking.

That in the end a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at we have never doubted. France might struggle as it pleased, but it could not afford to be in the position of being the sole Power to block a scheme which has not only been acclaimed by the entire world, but has already been put into effect by Italy, with respect to her own debtors, without waiting for the formal ratification, and has already called forth Chancellor Bruning's voluntary pledge that not one cent of the moneys gained by Germany will be applied to increased armaments. France's hesitancy and quibbling have, however, done that country no good, and it will be fortunate, indeed, if its conduct in this matter is not utilized by other Powers to plan a campaign at once to isolate it at the disarmament Conference.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

The truth is, we suppose, that France, having suffered less than any other nation from the economic crisis, is less able to understand the dire necessity of others. None the less, French diplomats and cabinet ministers must have known as well as Mr. Hoover that the crisis was at hand in Germany, that the Reichsbank was gravely endangered, that the whole of Central Europe was in imminent danger of financial collapse, with chaos, perhaps even anarchy, the inevitable outcome. When the whole house is falling down, it is no time to split hairs, not even if the dweller in one apartment thinks that his residence is safe and that he may even be able to pick up out of the wreckage some of his neighbour's possessions that he has long coveted. It is only a few months since a foremost British statesman declared unequivocally in private conversation that if Germany went down, England would collapse, too. What is true of England is true of France. Economic chaos, starvation, and misery in Germany would menace the peace and happiness of France to an irresistible degree. Moreover, the latest news from Germany, with its report that the run on the Reichsbank continues, that a gold credit of fifty million dollars in New York has been absorbed and half the credit already placed at its disposal under the Hoover plan, shows that this grave emergency has not yet been passed and makes the French hesitancy and delay even more difficult to understand.

We see little objection to the concessions thus far made to France. As the American statement of July 1 pointed out, the important points are, first that France has agreed to forego the retention of any payments from Germany for one year, and, second, that the principle of continuity of payment of unconditional annuities is recognized (for face-saving purposes), while complete relief to Germany is afforded. There is certainly no valid objection to the proposal that during the moratorium year the annual contribution of 660,000,000 marks by the German railway companies shall continue to be deposited with the Bank of International Settlements, and that the balance of 612,000,000 marks left of it after service of the 1930 German international loan shall be reloaned at once to the German railways. Naturally the United States could not accept a proposal that 100,000,000 marks of the unconditional payments paid in to the B. I. S should be made available for loans to Central European countries other than Germany. Mr Hoover has rightly insisted that the moratorium should be a real moratorium, and not one vitiated by a number of exceptions.

After the first flush of the psychological effect of this move has passed away, and it becomes evident that what has been obtained is only a breathing spell, that the grave situation of Europe cannot be altered merely by a year's delay, but that the numerous other causes of the worst economic crisis in modern times must also be removed, there may be an increasing feeling of doubt. No one can tell what may happen this summer. The time to strike is now while the iron is hot, when Mr. Hoover can surely count upon Congress. Delay until December will cause unrest and anxiety in Europe, which has not forgotten that Congress in its wisdom rejected the Treaty of Versailles after it had been enthusiastically recommended by the war-time President. Let us have the issue settled now, if only because other important settlements and changes will demand attention as soon as the act of the Executive is ratified.

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs. 1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,, 11,51,813
Premium Income	,, 30,33,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,, 7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,, 1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,, 6,55,70,916

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

World Demand For American Cotton in Place Of Indian Cotton

—:o:—

We have received the following report from Messrs. A. Norden & Co., dated New York July 16. It will be noticed that the demand for Indian Cotton is decreasing owing to higher prices—India will not be benefited in any way by keeping prices unduly higher at ultimately it will tell on the export demand at present stocks in Bombay are low but the prices of new Indian Cotton crop have direct bearing with those of foreign cotton.

The wave of optimism which swept across the world following the publication of President Hoover's moratoaium proposal quickly spent its force, leavoing a backwash of disappointmented hopes. That Germany will slowly recover her financial equilibrium seems beyond question, but the recent trend of ecomomic conditions in Europe and the United States offers no encouragement for expectations of a speedy revival of world trade.

Liquidation of speculative long accounts in the cotton futures markets has been heavy. Cotton goods bought by domestic speculators in last month's miniature boom—which resulted in sales of standard constructions exceeding the total production during the month by 36.8 per cent—are being pressed for sale at concessions. There has been an appreciable decrease in the demand for actoal cotton, and support in the futures markets, apart from a moderate volume of price fixing at each few points decline, has been mostly confined to short covering.

It is not difficult to account for general lack of buying interest. Few traders are more bearish than sold-out bulls, and confidence in values has been severely shaken during the past two weeks According to the Government report published on July 8th, the cotton acreage this year has been reduced only 10 p.c., a decrease which, although indicated by our southern correspondents as long ago as last April, was regarded as being disappointingly small. Crop accounts are generally favourable and, so far, complaints from the South concerning insect activity are exceptionally few in number. The new crop will being to move in volume in about six weeks from now, and with mills showing very little disposition to provide for their future requirements, considerable doubt exists as to the manner in which the movement will be taken care of.

Factors tending to restrict bearish activity are the abnormally low price at which cotton is now selling, the approach of the most critical period of the growing season, and the improvement which has been taking place for some time in the competitive position of the domestic staple compared with Indian growtn. This improvement is clearly indicated in the following table compiled by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The figures represent the average of Bremen quotations for four types of Indian cotton expressed in percentages of the price of American middling.

Season	Aug. per cent.	Sept. per cent.	Oct. per cent.
1926-27	92	90	112
1927-28	84	73	85
1928-29	80	77	77
1929-30	72	72	72
1930-31	64	76	75
Season	Nov. Per cent.	Dec. Per cent.	Jan. Per cent.
1926-27	105	108	86
1927-28	82	84	84
1928-29	79	78	78
1929-30	74	72	72
1930-31	77	76	81
Season	Feb. Per cent.	Mar. Per cent.	Apr. Per cent.
1926-27	92	91	87
1927-28	87	87	82
1928-29	76	74	73
1929-30	70	72	68
1930-31	79	79	81
Season	May Per cent.	June Per cent.	July Per cent.
1926-27	87	90	87
1927-28	81	82	78
1928-29	72	70	68
1929-30	67	70	64
1930-31	78	85	...

The above figures help to explain the record world consumpon of American cotton in 1926-27, and the increasing substitution of Indian for American which began during 1928-29 and become particularly evident last season. It is reasonable to assume that if the chance in the price relationship trend which took place at the beginning of this season is continued, as now seems likely, it should be reflected during the next twelve months in a marked expansion of the world demand for American cotton at the expence of Indian.

An unfortunate feature of the situation is that, if the crop now growing in the South maintains its present promise, a large increase in consumption will be necessary to prevent the development of an even more bearish supply situation than at present exists. We should prefer to take advantage of fair rallies to make sales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Lower Prices Inevitable.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson have issued the following weekly cotton report dated Liverpool, July 29:—

1930 crop was marketed at an average price of 10.50 cents., price falling from 13.00 to 8.00, with eighteen per cent. excess supplies and seventeen per cent. construction in currency than previoos year.

Carry-over 90 lacs, crop 156 lacs, Total supplies 246 lacs, Consumption 120 lacs. Carry-over at the end of July 1932 will be 126 lacs. That is to say 36 lacs more than previous year 246: 36: 100: 14).

So 10.50 cents, average sale price of 1930 crop should fall down in 1931 by 14 per cent. to 8.93 cents, fluctuating from 6.93 to 10-93, against production cost 7.50: so recommend buying between 7.44 and 8-25, straddling between 8.25 and 9.50 and hedging between 9.50 and 11.00.

The average sale price of 8.93 cents may improve to 10.44, if currency is relaxed by 17 per cent., price fluctuating from 7.94 cents to 19.94 cents. But lower cost of production in face of over production against under consumption, would check the rise.

Since 1928, rapid replacement of manual labour with machine power has caused over-production with reduced costs.

Whereas since 1925, throwing out of silver as bi-metallic currency has contracted currency and credit to maintain overproduction at its adequate value, thereby greatly reducing the purchasing, investing, storing and consuming power of ninty per cent. of world's agricultural population, forcing upon them unbearable poverty and bankruptcy.

The world has every right to over-produce and over-work, to maintain existence, through employment, as was in the past, through ample flow of currency and credit, on its moveable and immoveable properties, to maintain overproduction, at its adequate value.

Failure to maintain over-production, by way of investment buying, through ample flow of paper currency and credit causes under-consumption, through last purchasing power of the masses, because producers are in majority the consumers.

I leave it to readers to name now the present world disease as "Economic Crisis" or as "silver Loot by Shylocks through raising of golden monarch."

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Automotive News Of The World

Captain Malcolm Campbell's recent achievement of a new world's speed record of 245.7 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, Florida, serves to emphasize the rapid development of the automobile.

Since 1904 when W. K. Vandedbilt drove his famous Mercedes at the rate of 92.3 miles an hour, that was considered as tearing through the atmosphere. Yet the next year Arthur MacDonald went over the hundred mark, making 104.65 miles an hour in a Napier.

That record lasted only a year. In 1906 Demogeot, in an eight-cylinder Darracq, accomplished 122.4 miles an hour and a few weeks later Franck Marriott, in a Stanley Steamer, burned up the track at 127.66 miles per hour. The next record shatterer was Barney Oldfield who attained a speed of 131.7 in his "Lightening Benz" only to have that record topped the following year by Bob Burman in a Blitzen Benz that travelled at the rate of 141.7 miles an hour.

This record stood for eight years. It was not until 1919 that Ralph De Palma drove a Packard "900" at 149.87 miles an hour out a year later Tommy Milton, in a twin-engined Duesenberg, reached 156 miles per hour. Seven years after that in 1927, the late Sir O. H. D. Segrave appeared on Daytona Beach and set a new record with an English Sunbeam at 203.79 miles an hour.

Sir Segrave's compatriot, Captain Malcolm Campbell, entered the contest in the next year and piloted a Napier Bluebird at 206.95 miles an hour only to lose his position of record-breaker to Ray Keech who attained 207.55 miles an hour in the Liberty Triplex, Sir Segrave came back again in 1929 in his Golden Arrow and sped over the sands of Daytona at 231. 36 miles in hour. This year Captain Campbell, in another Napier Bluebird, topped the Segrave record by going 245.73 miles an hour. Captain Campbell does not think he has come near the ultimate limit of motor car speed. He and others qualified to judge belive that 300 miles an hour will be attained within the near future. Yet when Mr. Vanderbilt went 92 miles an hour twenty-seven years ago, people thought the day of dizzy travel had arrived.

An attempt to better Captain Malcolm Campbell's automobile speed record of 245 miles an hour is planned for an early date by Norman Smith, Australian racer, on the beach at Kaitaia, New Zealand.

The Smith engine, whose design is a close secret, is said to approximate 1,700 horsepower and is expected to develop a speed of 300 miles an hour. The car is said to have a total length of 26 feet, with wheelbase of 13 feet 4 inches, tread of 5 feet minimum ground clearance of 7½ inches and maximum height from the ground of 3 feet 2 inches. The body at its widest part will be only 19 inches.

The tires are said to have been built to withstand a speed of 310 miles an hour. Streamlinging, special radiators and a sloping nose to retain traction at high speed are among the outstanding features of the racer. The beach chosen for the run is 90 miles long, presenting a hard, smooth, natural track 30 miles long and 1,000 feet wide.

TURKISH OFFICIALS TO RIDE IN BUICKS.

The Turkish Government has issued orders to the effect that whereas the President of the Republic, the General Chief of Staff, the Prime Minister and the President of the House of Representatives may purchase any make of car they choose, and ministers and inspectors of the Army Corps are to purchase Buicks.

FRENCH ADOPT AMERICAN PLAN FOR AUTO CONTROLS.

France has adopted the American arrangement of foot pedals and gear-shift in an effort to make it possible for anyone who can drive one car to operate any other.

Until recently, there existed 17 different arrangements of pedals and accelerator, foot and hand controls. Now there is but one, the standard set by American car producers.

The standardized method is for the steering wheel to be at the left, the gear-shift lever in the center, the left pedal controls the clutch, the right pedal the brake. The accelerator pedal is located further to the right. As for the gear-shift, it starts at left-front for reverse; left-rearof low, right-front for intermediate and right-rear for high speed.

The French Automobile Standization Bureau is still at work on hand controls for spark and fuel. The next will be to reduce the number of different sizes of rims and tires. Cars would be divided into four classes by weight, making only four sizes or tires necessary and they would all be applied in the same way.

The German signal-mark, a red triangle, has also been adopted as standard for the rear fenders of cars bearing four-wheel brakes. Cars without the traingle would be considered as equipped with old style rear-wheel brakes.

CANADA THIRD IN MOTOR VEHICLE RATIO.

According to a report on highways and motor vehicles in Canada recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada has more motor vehicles per capita than any other country, except the United States and Hawaii. Only three countries, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, have a larger number of motor vehicles, irrespective of population.

There were 1,195,594 motor vehicles registered in Canada in 1929, which was an average of one motor vehicle to each 8.2 persons. Ontario, with 544,476 had the greatest provincial density of persons to motor vehicle.

The total revenue from motor taxation collected by all provinces amounted to dol. 41,256,441, including dol. 22,511,374 from licenses, permits, tax on motor buses and trucks and dol. 18,744,968 from gasoline taxes. In addition the dominion government collects dol. 25,737,415 in import duties and excise tax, exclusive of sales tax on motor vehicles, tires and motor vehicle parts.

The road mileage open to traffiv was 390,060 miles, including 72,157 miles of surfaced highways. Gravel roads, with 63,433 miles, constituted the greatest part of the surfaced mileage and waterbound macadam was second in importance with 4,349 miles. Ontario, with 33,222 miles of surfaced read in the southern part and 8,676 miles in the northern part, a total of 41,892 miles had 58 per cent. of the surfaced highway in Canada. Quebec was second with 12,124 miles and British Columbia third with 6,947 miles.

NO SMOKING?

It is reported that the British Ministry of Transport is considering issuing cards to all automobile drivers warning against drinking, similar to those issued by the police of Berlin and Vienna warning against consumption of Alcoholic beverage before or during periods of driving.

In Norway it is a violation of the law not only to drink but to smoke while driving a car.

HUGE GARAGE FOR SWEDEN.

Plans are nearly completed for the construction of one of the largest garages in the world to be erected at Hornsborg, in Kungsholmen, Sweden, where a site of 55,000 square meters has been leased for the project. The garage will house 400 motor buses and will cost about 4,000,000 Swedish kroner.

CHEVROLETS IN KHYBER PASS.

Ninety-five per cent. of the motors, driven through the Khyber Pass between Afghanistan and Punjab are Chevrolets; half are vans and half buses. Some of the vehicles look rather the worse for wear but they still climb difficult grades with ease. During the recent disturbances on the North West Front, Chevrolets were used to bring reinforcements to Bara Fort.

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Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10509	---	@5 Oc.

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Tushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept..

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Borneo Maru	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept.
Bunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	24th Sept.	7th Oct.

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STOCKS & SHARES

POOR BUSSINESS PASSING

Decline In Govt. Securities

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The share market opened at about unchanged prices and ruled quiet but steady with a poor turnover of business. Although raw cotton market displayed improved tone but Mill shares refused to respond. The uncertain political outlook in this country is causing anxiety and operations are not in clined to increase their risks. Prices fluctuated withing a narrow range of about Rs. 2/8 in sympathy Governmen securities declined with easier advices from London and on last Saturday late in the evening prices in our market had declined to Rs. 57/11 for 3 1/2 per cent paper. To-day there was further selling pressure and prices again declined closing at Rs. 57/10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 682, 80, 78, 80-10
Century 218, 16
Colaba 82
Crescent 51
Fazul 317, 16, 18
Indore 238
Madhowji N, 12
Nagpur 320, 17, 16
New Great 20 N,
Pearl 186, 80, 81
Simplex 52
Swadeshi 248, 47, 50
Burma 357, 56, 58
Hydro. 105, 5-15
Tram 99-11, 99-6
Deff. 280
Ord. 19-10, 4, 8
Bundi 12-10
Indian 140, 37
Katni Ord. 156, N.
Alcock 206, 5

250 Madras United	260
1000 Manockji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	120
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	102-8
250 Pearl	181-14
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	5-5
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	52-8
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	250
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	680
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	64
50-25 Central	14-2 xd.
£10-5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	877-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	220
100-50 India	74-8
5 Union	3.0-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	12-10
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	137-3
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	620
100 Katni	156-4
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	3-9
100 Shahabad	146-14
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-4
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	5-2
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	550
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-4
50 Bom. Tram	99-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	105-15
1000 Tata Hydro P.	1120
1000 Tata Power	380
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	27-8
100 Amritsar Patti	101
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	558-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	19-8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	205
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	175-4
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-8-3
125 Bom. Burma Old	358-2
50 Bom. Burma New	127-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5-11
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-10
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-7

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	255-0
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	680-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	216-14
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	316-14
100 Colaba	82-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	51-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0.3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	318-22
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	100-0
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	328-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-2
100 Khatau	70-10
100 Kohinoor	110-10
250 Laxmi	720
100 Madhowji	12-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 71.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/7
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/4
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 68/4
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68/4
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 86-4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100-4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/4
Forward Rate:—31st August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/12/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet and steady. Nothing doing.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	25	324,697
Central India		339,193
Barsi and Nagar		168,843
Hyderabad-Gaorani		85,604
Berar	24	599,360
Central Provinces		373,143
Total Oomra	49	1,881,750
Dholera		281,261
N.-W. Proinces		93,552
Raputana		53,064
Sin-Punjab	1	122,995
Broach	1	302,765
Coompta and Dharwar	23	93,188
Westerns-Northerns	4	48,820
Coccanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		42,618
Persian	35	1,267
American		138,246
Egyptian and African		323,936
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702
Total	113	3,384,168

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Spct. to 13th Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	241	588,537
Japan and China	4,363	1,940,195
Coast Ports		25,718
Up-country by Rail		222,276
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		42,967
Total	4,604	2,719,693

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN
Bombay, Aug. 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 385/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 36lb.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/- per ton.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Our market opened at Rs. 156-12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 159 on buying by local operators on private cables of unfavourable weather over the U.S. A. Cotton Belt. At this level there was less demand and receded half a rupee per candy. The tone of the market was very steady. Liverpool opened quiet at unchanged rates and later on it was reported 1 point lower. Our market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 142/12.
Broach A-M. 156.
Oomra D-J. 134/4.
Bengal D-J. 119/8.

Our market will remain entirely closed to-morrow.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Aug.	117.50 plus. 0.10
Nov.	113.30 plus. 1.50
Feb.	112.00 plus 2.20

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 4 9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21 5 0
Silver Ready	43 5 0
Silver 1st Settlement	42 14 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	42 11 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

156 Ralli Bros.' Veraval 146 1/2.
514 Ralli Bros'. Nugpur 149.
150 G. G. Kesha & Co., Baroda 142.
21 Colaba Land Miyagaon 149.
100 Vasanji Muvji Bantva 147.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bengal Superfine	134
Bengal Fine	126
Bengal F.G.	121
Sindh-Punjab Fine	126
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	121
Wardha-Hingh Fine	147
Nagpur Savner Fine	149
Yeotmal Fine	143
Arvi Fine	144
Amraoti Fine	142
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	142
Mulkapur Fine	139
Khandesh Fine	139
Muthia Fine	132
Muthia F.G.	127
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	145
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	141
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	142
Burwah Sanavad Fine	142
Indore/Ujjain Fine	142
Broach Fine	155
Broach F.G.	149
Compta Good	180/85
Jinja	240/45
Busoga	245/50

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East Indian Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts from 1st September to 13th Aug.	33,83,456
Same time last season	34,17,939

Exports from 1st Sept. to 13th Aug:—

	1930-31	1929/30
United Kingdom	82387	86248
Continent	503588	829818
China	445112	447878
Japan	1395083	1106986
Coast Ports	25718	24443
U.S.A.	2562	37174
Total	2454450	2532547

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 13th Aug. 1931 2,22,270
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 13th Aug. 8,27,370
Same period last year 8,40,007
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 13th Aug. 1931 6,05,947
Same time last year 3,08,570

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 6th Aug.	10,30,720
Total for the corresponding period of last season	9,96,593
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 6th Aug.	10,10,063
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,05,277

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U.P	136	132	128	124
M. G. Rajputana	135	131	127	123
M. G. Punjab	134	130	126	122
M. G. Oomra N. 3	144	140	136	132
M. G. Oomra No. 3	144	140	136	132
M. G. Oomra No. 1	156	152	148	144
M. G. Oomra No. 2	150	146	142	138
M. G. Broach No. 2	155	151	147	143
M. G. Surat	210	206	202	198

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

SHORT COVERING ON FIRMNESS OF WALL STREET.

Prices Held On Crop Hazards.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on Saturday. Prices advanced on the strength of Wall Street and short covering. The market opened at a decline of 2 points with December option quoted 7.21. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as there was absence of selling. The firm tone in the Wall Street induced short covering which resulted in a steady rise of 25 points from the opening level. Just about the close there was cessation of short covering and prices relapsed 9 points from the highest level and closed at a net rise of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 7.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was teady and closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points to 6.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was steady and closed at a points. There was some trade calling which maintained the steady tone and the market closed at a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 3.87 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Egyptian cotton session was steady and prices closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Exchange was closed on Saturday.

The market is showing steady tone in the absence of any important hedge selling. In view of crop hazards the market is held up and operators are awaiting crop developments. So far the progress is satisfactory and everybody believes in a large yield estimated by the Bureau. The general feeling is in favour of a further decline when the New crop begins to move in volumes.

The consumption of American cotton does not show any expansion. Indian cotton prices are dear in comparison to American in some consuming centres Indian cotton is relpaced by Americans. The Census report states that 451,000 bales were consumed by U. S. A. mills in July against 379000 bales for the same month last year and 546000 bales in the preceding year. The total consumption of U. S. A. mills in 1930-31 amounts to 5,271,000 bales against 61,14,000 bales in 1929-30 and 70,98,000 bales in 1928-29. This shows that there is a sharp decline in consumption of American cotton in the United States of America and indicates how much the buying capacity is curtailed in that country. It will be seen that nearly 25 per cent. spindles are idle and there must be considerable unemployment. The South has made great progress in the textile industry in the last 10 years but now the production is beyond the requirements of the United States of America and there is substantial decrease in the export of cotton manufactured goods. With these facts before us and the commodity prices reaching new low levels must impoverish the population of America and we see no reason for any material increase in the consumption of cotton in U.S.A. Mills during the present new season.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The Government crop figures, exceeding all expectations, resulted in heavy liquidaton and general selling in the New York cotton market during the week under review.

The decline brought in a considerable amount of trade buying and active covering of evidently extensive short interests, the presence of which probably prevented an even more drastic break.

The market later in the week steadied on the theory that prices are low enough in view of the hazards still before the growing crop However, the prospects of the crop and the carry-over, approximating 24,500,000 bales discourages buying on advances

It is generally believed that the crop has made fair seasonal progress during the month of August. Latterly, the Farm Board's appeal to plough under every third row of growing cotton caused flurry of nervous short covering although traders generally are sceptical regarding the success of the plan.

Southern selling is very small so far and it will be some time before the new crop receipts assume burdensome proportions.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 7.25 +21 Lowest 7.00—0.4.

New York December Highest 7.46 (11.52 a.m.) Lowest 7.21 (Opening.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables—trade, shorts and Wall Street buying.

New York. Market advanced on short covering and strength of Stock Market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-23 a.m.:—New York cables: Textiles market flat. Cotton covering and absence of hedge selling responsible for steadiness. Inclined to expect sagging market as crop movement increases.

12-33 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight weather cool, no precipitation.

4-07 p.m.:—U. S. A. Mills consumption for July 451,000 bales, against 455,000 for June. (Compared with 379,000 in 1930 and 546,000 in 1929.

5.46 p.m.:—Liverpool: Shorts covering in narrow market.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 4.15.
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 157-1/2 equal 3.57.
Difference 58 points equal Rs. 25/
New York May (Close) 7.87 equal 3.93.
Broach 9/M. (Expected) Rs. 157/1/2 equal 3.57.
Difference 36 points equal Rs. 16/ Liverpool New York.
(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) Oct. 55 May 43 (American points.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 15-8-31	43000	207000
Receipts Yesterday 15-8-31	5000	26000
Exports to date 15-8-31	61000	96000
Stock at Ports 14-8-31	2748000	1636000
Stock Interior Towns 14-8-31	752000	542000
Stock Liverpool 14-8-31	941000	799000
Visible Supply 14-8-31	4986000	3059000
Quantity in Sight 14-8-31	42000	210000
Quantity out of Sight 14-8-31	283000	243000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Bales.
Khandesh	25
Berar	24
Sind-Punjab ...	1
Broach	1
Compta-Dharwar	23
Westerns-Northerns	4
Persians	35
Cotton	113
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,018
Linseed	227
Gingellyseeds	301
Groundnuts	8,205
Castorseeds	2,246
Rice	1,632
Myrabollams	622
Cottonseeds	2,443
Mowraseeds	24
Gram	1,882
Jeowar	2,630
Barley	400
Bajree	1,164
	Tons.
Coal	281

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:
Oct. 3s. 11-1/8 5/8d.
Dec. 4s. 3/4d.—½d.
Mar. 4s. 3-3/8d.—½d.
CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. dolls. 50 unchanged.
Dec. dolls. 53½ up ½.
March dolls. 56-1/8 up 3/8.
Wheat afloated in the United Kingdom 2,470,000 quarters.
LONDON LINSEED:—
August £8-5-0—1/3d.
LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Sept./Dec. s.15—3d.
Jan-Ap. sh. 16 1½d. unchanged
Market:—Quiet.
New York Sugar market closed owing to a holiday.
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):
"Prices declined on realising, but later advanced on unfavourable weather, strength outside markets and covering by shorts. Closed steady."

U. S. MILLS CONSUMPTION.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Total Price. July	Season
1930-31	451,000	5271,000
1929-30	379,000	6,114,000
1928-29	546,000	7,098,000
1927-28	439,000	6,83,000
1926-27	569,000	7,203,000
1925-26	461,000	6,453,000

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32..
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept|Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3-4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66 3|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 32 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.85 3/4 15th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 15th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.95 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.86 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.91 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Inactive.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 14th inst. 4-4-11 1/2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/8 14th inst. 12 5/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/8 14th inst. 12 5/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 5/16 14th inst. 27 5/16 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/4 per cent 14th inst. 4 1/4 per cent. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 14th inst. 5 per cent. 15th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Call 3½ per cent. 3 Mos. 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 5 1/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Call Money 3½ p. c.
One Month 4-3/4 p. c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p.c.
Six Months 4½ p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate. 7 p.c.

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means, all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

The remedy for nervous weakness, loss of memory, poor circulation, lassitude and all troubles arising from malnutrition of the blood is a course of

IRON JELLOIDS.

Whenever the first symptoms appear. They give the blood Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed into the system. Iron Jelloids are made in four varieties. No. 1 for children.

No. 3 for ladies.

No. 3A special for men only and

No. 3 Extra Strong.

They are sold by all high class chemists, at Re. 1/- for a trial bottle lasting 14 days and Rs. 2/12/- for a full size bottle of 40 days' supply.

Ask your chemists for IRON JELLOIDS.

B. C.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

Mysore Claims Share From Imperial Customs.

—:o:—

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 15.

The Report of the Mysore Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, is published to-day.

After suggesting the possible means of retrenchments in the various departments, the Committee observe "The total of retrenchment suggested is 37.14 lakhs. Excess of existing level of expenditure over probable level of revenue 32.67 lakhs. Surplus 4.47 lakhs. The question now arises, whether this is a sufficient surplus, or whether we should not, in view of the broad variations usually noticed between budget estimates and actuals, aim at a somewhat higher margin. In this connection, we have also to bear in mind the possibility that some of our proposals may not meet with full acceptance from Government, and that in regard to others, especially such as may entail permanent reductions in staffs, and establishments, a certain interval of time may be necessary before they can be completely carried out."

RELIEF IN SUBSIDY.

The Committee point to the necessity for securing from the Government of India a substantial measure of relief in the matter of the subsidy payable by the State, as well as its own share of legitimate share of the revenue from Imperial customs. "Such relief" they observe "is indeed, highly essential for building up the finances of the State on a stable foundation." The committee also point to the necessity for adequate safeguards for maintaining the equilibrium of the finances, and what is no less important, for securing a certain measure of independent financial scrutiny and advise.

CUT IN SALARIES "UNJUSTIFIABLE".

The committee deal next with the question of the cut in salaries and the majority view is "a proposal to make a percentage cut in the salaries of Government officials is both unjustifiable in itself and unnecessary in the existing circumstances. An extreme measure of this kind involving a question of principle as difficult as it is important, would only be justifiable in an exceptional emergency—such as has not yet arisen in the Mysore State calling for sacrifices from all sections of the community in proportion to their income."

Messrs. Satyanarayan Shetty, Dasappa and Chandrasekaraiya who have appended a note of dissent in regard to the question observe "Taken as a whole, the salaries of Mysore officials are much above what should ordinarily prevail having regard to the existing resources as well as general standard of life that obtains in the States. Regarding the standard of salaries existing in British India, these 3 members observe that the existence of a strong contingent of British officials is directly responsible for the higher level of salaries there" Comparisons could more effectively be made with a most modern progressive and efficient administration such as that of Japan, where the standard of life is any day higher than that in Mysore, and with the revenues of which our own revenues bear no comparison whatsoever." The members feel that there could not be a more justifiable occasion than the present one to adopt a percentage cut in salaries.

The committee also recommend that the supply of lunch to members free of charge at the Assembly and Council meetings be discontinued, thus effecting a savings of Rs. 10,000/- per year.

The total amount of retrenchment under this head (Administration) comes to about Rs. 1,20 308/-.

The "Axe" has fallen heavily on the menial staff and the committee estimate on account of a ten per cent reduction both under miniserial and menial establishments, at two laks.

EDUCATION.

Referring to the increased expenditure on education during the last ten years, the Committee say that having regard to the important share of education in promoting the progress and welfare of the people, it cannot be said that even the amount now spent is in itself excessive. "But just as it is true of other nation-building Departments, so it is true of Education, that, if it be impossible to make a temporary reduction. It is certainly desirable to reduce expenditure on the less essential branches of it in order to make provision for advance under the more essential ones. One way in which State expenditure on education may well be minimised is by giving practical scope and effect to the general principle of the responsibility of local bodies in the matter of primary education. Local bodies may be trusted to take an increasing interest in Primary eduration when the responsibility therefore is definitely vested in them, along with the technical assistance and the financial resources necessary for its proper discharge."

"It is being generally recognised that the main possibility of economy in regard to secondary education lies in the increasing withdrawal of Government from the management of High Schools in favour of private bodies or of municipalities, greater assistance where required being given to private effort by means of increased grants-in-aid. This however, is a policy for which there is at present little scope in Mysore."

Without denying the importance of Women's education and even the necessity for special measures for its promotion, the Committee doubt how far its real interests are served by the maintenance of a number of seperate institutions for girls (some of them with very few pupils) from the lowest to the higher grades. "So far as Primary schools for children are concerned, co-education has already made marked progress in the State; and once this is made the general rule, it will allow of the abolition of the larger number of schools (nearly 600 in number) now maintained for girls only, thereby promoting both economy and efficiency."

The committee think it unnecessary to maintain separate schools for Mohemedan pupils.

"SHEER MALICIOUS INVENTION"

—:o:—

"Mac" On Rumour About Voluntary Cut

COUNTRY AS SECURE AS BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 16.

"Sheer malicious invention" was the description applied by Mr. MacDonald when interviewed by Reuter at Lossiemouth, to-day, with regard to the report that a manifesto will be issued by party leaders calling for voluntary cuts in salaries and wages.

The Premier said no proposal had been made for a temporary all-round cut in wages and salaries. The whole thing was ridiculous, and there was nothing which by any stretch of imagination could be made the basis of such discreditable statement.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the country was as secure as the Bank of England.—Reuter.

SIR E. HOTSON IN BOMBAY.

Sir Ernest Hotson, the Governor of Bombay, Lady Hotson and staff arrived in Bombay from Poona by the Poona Mail on Monday noon at 12-5 p.m.

The Governor was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. Wilson, Police Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Smyth, Collector of Bombay and Major General Meedham the Officiating G. O. C. Bombay District.

Immediately on his arrival the Governor drove to the Secretariat.

POONA, Aug. 17.

Sir Ernest Hotson left Ganeshkhind this morning for Bombay.

It is expected that His Excellency will be back on Wednesday morning after halting for two days in Bombay.—A.P.

MEERUT NEWS.

Alleged Coercion In Bhagpat Tehsil.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Aug. 15.

Reports are available of alleged assualt and coercion on villagers in Surajpur village, Tehsil Baghpat. One Dalpat Singh was asked to pay irrigation tax. On his replying that he had hardly anything, but would try to manage he was it is alleged, thrashed with a cane and was made to stand in sun for two hours. After this he was taken to the police station and locked up there, from where he was released later on. One Lala was also abused, beaten and taken to the lock-up. Another man named Shiv Lal was also abused and beaten likewise, and made to do "bathaiks" in the sun.

FAMILIES LEAVE VILLAGES.

On account of persecution some families are reported to have left the village. People of this village are said to be extremely poor, and are unable to pay any tax or rent.

News of alleged excesses in village Bali, Tehsil Baghpat, have been received. It is reported that standing crops have been attached. The villagers, it is alleged, are not permitted to cut grass in the fields, and they cannot take their cattle to village ponds for washing or drinking. As a result 25 families have left the village. Another 25 are intending to do so at an earlier date.

CONGRESS WORK IN THE DISTRICT.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at village Balaimi, over 1500 attending it Maulana Bashir Ahmed and Mr. Mutsaddi Lal addressed it.

Another meeting was held at Ami Nagar Sarai. A good number of Muhammadans attended it Messrs. Ram Chantra Sharma, Mr. Mutsatdi Lal and Maulana Bashir Ahmed addressed the meeting Maulana Bashir Ahmed, later on addressed the Muslims in the village mosque.

ON A WEEK'S "HOLIDAY"

—:o:—

Desai And Ghate In Bombay.

MEERUT CASE TO DRAG ON FOR SOME MONTHS?

Taking advantage of the fact that the Meerut court is not sitting for about a week Messrs. M. G. Desai and S. V. Ghate, two of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case arrived in Bombay from Meerut on Monday on a short holiday. Both of them are on bail. They will be required to reach Meerut when the Court reopens, and are likely to leave Bombay on Saturday.

The Meerut Case which has now dragged on for about two and half years, it is said, will continue for some months more.

Mr. Lester Hutchinson, another accused in the case, is said to be ill, and at present lying in the Military Hospital, Meerut.

PROTEST AGAINST WAKF ACT.

'Against Spirit Of 1857 Charter'

POONA, Aug. 17.

A big procession of Dawoodi Bohras of Poona and Kirkee, wit black flags was taken out here yesterday evening to register a protest against the application of the Wakf Act to the community and to express their feelings of indignation.

The community also observed a hartal, Bohra shops in the city and cantonment remaining closed.

MEETINGS.

After the procession a meeting was held at Usani Hall where resolutions were passed expressing displeasure at and protest against the proposed application by the Bombay Government of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 to the community and appealing to Government permanently to exempt them from the operation of the Act and alsi pointing out that the proposed application was against the spirit of Queen Victoria's charter of 1857.—A. P.

The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

PROTEST AGAINST WAKF ACT

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Aug. 17.

Agitation against the Wakf Act is being cigorously carried on by the Bohra Musalmans under the leadership of Maulana Azad the only Muslim Congress worker of Amraoti. Maulana Azad went over to Chandur Bazar and Dhamgaon and delivered lectures against the Government policy of interfering in religious matters.

EXPRESS AND GOODS TRAIN COLLIDE.

—:o:—

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Vienna.—At least 12 persons have been killed and four severely injured and 20 slightly injured as the result of a head-on collision between an express and of goods train near Goess in Styria.—Reuter.

A Student Arrested And Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Aug. 14.

Bhagavati Prashad, a student, was taken to the Kotwali on the 10th instant for some enquiry. After a few hours detention he was let off. So far only one student Shive Ratan has been arrested.

R. T. C. AND SHIAS

—:o:—

Protest Against Exclusion.

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Aug' 17

The Central Standing Committee, All-India Shia Political Conference assembled on 12th inst. protested against the exclusion of Shia representation to the Round Table Conference, and authorized Sir Sultan Ahmad to press Shia views supporting the Joint Electorate at the Conference.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

Police Find Nothing Incriminating

AGRA INCIDENT

From A Correspondent).

AGRA, Aug. 17.

The offices of the City Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee and the Hindustani Sewa Dal were raided, to-day, at about 11 a.m. by a police party. It is understood the search was made in connection with some proscribed literature, and specially a book "Agra Satyagraha Sangrah" recently published by the local Congress Committee. Nothing incriminating was found.

AMRAOTI SUPPORTS GANDHIJI

Test Of Labour Government's Sincerity

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Aug. 17.

A mamooth public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee was held on the 15th inst. in Ganesh Theatre. Sjt. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, the President, Berar Provincial Congress was in the chair. The object of the meeting was to explain to the public the news of why Gandhiji was not going to the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Hariharirao Deshpande, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee in his speech explained the whole situation and threw light upon the extreme predominence of the civilians upon Lord Willingdon's Government in making it impossible for Gandhiji to sail for London. Messrs. Bamangaonker and Altekar also spoke urging upon the other delegates to cancel their respective passages also. Veer Vamanrao emphatically put that Gandhiji's demand for an impartial tribunal is the test whether the Labour Government can concede real rights of Swaraj in the Round Table.

CARS THAT FLY.

Great American Aviator's Opinion

Among the experts who have welcomed with enthusiasm the principle of free wheeling which Hupmobile has adopted for all its models, the name of Emory Bronte, well-known American aviator, deserves being mentioned.

Bronte—who owns a powerful 100 H.P. Hupmobile 8—was the first civilian pilot to fly from California to Hawaii, and is at present the manager of the aviation department of a famous American oil company. His opinion, therefore, is worth being taken into consideration, more so since he has just put his Hupmobile under the most strenuous tests one can imagine.

"There is nothing that has contributed more to safety in driving than free-wheeling", says Bronte, adding: "There is no more guessing in shifting and the driver does not even have to use the clutch. One only has to touch the gear lever to shift from second to high, for instance, without losing speed."

The American pilot further states: "The Hupmobile free-wheeling principle affords the same feeling as an aeroplane, which finding an obstacle wells about to land, rises again to safety with the slightest touch of the stick". If one bears in mind that besides the advantages mentioned by Bronte, free-wheeling represents a saving in gas which amounts to 15 to 18 per cent. while at the same time greater distances are covered in less time, it is easy to understand why the above-mentioned pilot ends his statement as follows:

"Free-wheeling in my opinion, is the greatest development that has been introduced in the automotive field. To realize that, one only has to try a Hupmobile in heavy traffic—the car seems to fly and the driver never felt safer!"

"COUNTRY WILL HAVE TO RESUME CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE."

Punjab Leader On Breach Of Pact.

LAHORE, Aug. 14.

Interviewed about the decision of Mahatmaji and the Congress Working Committee to boycott the Round Table Conference, Lala Duni Chand, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, said—"It is very unfortunate that Mahatma Gandhi under the orders of the Working Committee has decided not to attend the Round Table Conference, I expected something like this would happen, as the provincial governments had not kept the terms of the Truce. The nomination of three reactionaries Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Shafi Daudi and Sir Muhammad Iqbal showed the mentality of the Indian Government, especially when the latter did not nominate men like Dr. Ansari on the other side People who attribute sinister motives to the inner circles of the Government of India were right, as had been proved by the present political events.

Q:—Do you still hope that Mahatma Gandhi might go to London, if fresh efforts are made to remove the difficulties that have sopped up?

A:—Personally I have still hopes that some patriotic gentlemen, who are in the good books of the Government and are at the same time sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, will act as mediators as they acted last time just before the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. I still hope that some formula acceptable to both Mahatma Gandhi and the Government will be found out, which will persuade Mahatmaji to go to London and attend the Round Table Conference. I have not yet given up all hopes and trust that saner counsels will prevail with the Government of India and the latter will modify its last reply rejecting Mahatma Gandhi's offer.

Q:—What in your opinion will be the next action of the Congress? Do you think the Civil Disobedience movement will be started at once?

A:—If no change is made in the position of the Government of India and no real efforts are made to solve the present difficulties I am afraid the country will have to resume the Civil Disobedience movement sooner or later.

Q:—Do you think the Congress Working Committee was justified in taking the action it has now taken?

A:—The Working Committee must have considered all the pros and cons of the case before taking this final action. I think they are quite justified in the advice they have given to Mahatma Gandhi.

Q:—Are Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu also justified in their action in cancelling their passages?

A:—I think so. I consider both of them 'pacca' Nationalists. They would never join the Round Table Conference, if Mahatmaji does not join.

Q:—Don't you think that the interests of the country will be injured by Mahatma Gandhi's not going to London to attend the R. T. C. at this stage?

A:—I don't think so. It might, however, create some misunderstanding in certain parts of the world and disappoint many well-wishers of India, who were expecting that Mahatma Gandhi would not only do great deal of good by dispelling wrong ideas but also create a good impression about India in countries like America. But I dare say that when the full correspondence is published on the subject, all concerned will justify the action of Mahatma Gandhi.—"The Tribune."

ETHICS OF WORLD TRADE

—:o:—

Tariff Menace To Peace

Principal E. Griffith-Jones, of the Bradford United College, introduced the subject of the ethics of international trade and world peace at a conference of clergymen of all creeds convened by the North-Western Free Trade Union in the Albert Hall, Manchester. Mr. G. F. Armitage (late president of the Manchester, Salford, and District Federation of Free Church Councils) presided, and at the close a resolution was passed expressing the view that all barriers which tended to hinder international concord, peace, and prosperity were unjustifiable and morally wrong, and, in particular, that economic tariffs were morally indefensible on the ground that they were opposed to the Golden Rule, and tended to lead to hostilities between nations.

Principal Griffith-Jones said that the present unrest in international economic relationships, temporarily accentuated by the war, was the result of the fact that the world was rapidly becoming one economic unit and not a patchwork of isolated economic units largely independent of each other Our present trouble was that this unitary world of trade an commerce of the twentieth century the constituent nations wer still thinking of themselves as little gardens walled around. It wa the old story of the ostrich with its head in the sand: it was the legend of Sidney Smith's Mother Partington trying to keep the swelling waves of the ocean out of her cottage with a mop. Parochial thinking was at the root of tariff walls and preferential duties, and of "Free Trade within the Empire" and such high-sounding but misleading terms. We must, said the speaker, follow the late Lord Salisbury's advice, and "study large maps"; we must have a vision as cosmic as the problems we had to solve were cosmic. More than this, our vision must be an ethical vision for in every community, large or small, all relationships were perse ethical relationships, and in the world community to which we belonged we must evolve an ethic deep enough, high enough, and wide enough to transform those relationships into higher and higher values.

WORLD DREAM.

Dr. Griffith-Jones surveyed the dream of a universal world, free of tariff walls and protective duties, which had animated thinkers of the eighteenth century and later. Cobdenism, he said, had its idealism as well as its commercialism. The breaking down of fiscal barriers was only to be a prelude to the proclamation of universal peace. It was immensely important to return to this idealist position now that the world was perforce, and probably for ever, one economic unit of production and distribution. The logic of the world situation to-day emphatically endorsed the conclusions of the great international body of economic experts who, in 1927, under the aegis of the League of Nations, published their memorandum in favour of world Free Trade.

The public and business life of the British nation was, he said, the cleanest in the world, and it was so largely, if not chiefly, because we were a Free Trade country. If we failed now to maintain our leadership under the pressure of the promoters of a reactionary policy the future of the world freedom of trade would be set back for, possibly, ages to come, and the cause of world peace would be poor indeed. For Britain to return to Protection was to return from the ethics of a Christianised civilisation to the ethics of barbarism, which treated the foreigner as an enemy; not a friend.—"Manchester Guardian."

Life Of Prophet Of Islam.

OFFER OF GIVING AWAY 3,000 FREE COPIES.

The Secretary Darul Ishyath, Basavanadudi, Bangalore City, writes to say that the pamphlet written by Alhaj Lord Headlay of London on the life of Holy Prophet of Islam has been translated into Kanada language and is made available for sale at Rs. 40/- per thousand in the office of Darul Ishyath.

Through the generous help of Messrs. Syed Ameer Hussan of Hassan, Jamla Muhammed Saheb member of the assembly, Madras and Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Saheb merchant of Madras, 3,000 copies of the above said pamphlets in Kanarese are made available for free distribution to non-Muslims. Such of the gentlemen who wish to posses this valuable book may kindly indent for the same and copies will be sent free of cost and postage.

TRAGEDY OF DOMESTIC ESTRANGEMENT.

Alleged Murder By Son-in-Law

A domestic estrangement which led to an aged Mahomedan being fatally stabbed by his son-in-law was the story related before the Bombay Ciyt Coroner, on Monday morning, at an inquest held on the body of Bapoobhoy Balabhoy, a Mahomedan aged 50, having his residence at Parel, Tank Road, Bombay.

The deceased, it was alleged was fatally stabbed by his son-in-law, Kadar Amin, on the afternoon of August 13. The suspect, it is said, resented the interference of the deceased when he (suspect) was ill-treating his wife. The suspect whipped out a knife and stabbed the deceased who died in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the deceased having been fatally stabbed by the suspect who is under arrest.

TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Muslim Commits Suicide.

Unemployment and its consequent misery are suspected to have led Abdul Rehman Bapoo Sab, a middle-aged Mahomedan residing in Limpya, Moholla, Nagpada, Bombay, to commit suicide. The deceased was found lying dead in his room on August 15 and a blood-stained knife was found by his side. Evidence led in the City Coronor's cour revealed that the deceased was unemployed for a long time, and therefore put an end to his life.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THROUGH RUNNING ON SHORANNUR—COCHIN RY. INTERRUPTED

The District Traffic Superintendent, Calicut, S. I. Railway wires from Pallipuram under date 16th August:—

"Due to breaches at miles S-30 to 16 between Pudukad and Nellayi station of the Shorannur-Cochin Railway through running of trains were interrupted since last night 15th inst. Transhipment of passengers, parcels and mails is arranged from this morning. Restoration of through running will be advised later."—A. P.

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